The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX......NO. 8881. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

GEN. BRADY'S METHODS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

POSTAL OFFICERS AND EX-CONGRESSMEN ON THE FLOOR LOBBYING—THE STAR ROUTE ABUSES DENOUNCED BY SEVERAL MEMBERS—WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House spent the entire day in discussing the bill to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to supply the deficiency in the star route mail service. The amount asked for by the Post Office Department is $1,700,000. The pending bill appropriates $900,000, and directs a reduction of service on certain routes west of the Mississippi River, which were increased to extraordinary amounts, and under suspicious circumstances, by Assistant Postmaster-General Brady. The discussion was at times decidedly animated. Some of the advocates of Brady's extravagance attempted to annoy Messrs. Blount, Cannon, and Hawley, who advocated the pending bill, by asking all sorts of irrelevant questions; but such efforts only resulted in the discomfiture of the questioners.

Gen. Brady's peculiar methods of increasing the compensation on certain routes, and his bold disregard of law in expending an amount largely in excess of the sum appropriated, were plainly and emphatically denounced by Messrs. Blount, Cannon, and Hawley. Mr. Cannon explained that to continue the star service on the basis of existing contracts would require an additional appropriation of over $2,000,000, as the bill of the committee would run the service till the close of the fiscal year for an additional sum of $600,000. This saving would be effected by the reduction of service on those routes which had been inordinately increased. He showed that 107 routes, which cost 18 months ago a little over $1,000,000, now cost under Mr. Brady's methods over $3,000,000, and argued that such a stupendous increase in the cost of transporting the mails on these routes could not have been caused by the natural development of the country traversed, or by increased business passing over the routes and their tributaries. The increased compensation allowed on three routes in the State of Texas was about $500,000.

Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, who seemed anxious to rush to the defense of Mr. Brady, and attempt to break the force of Mr. Cannon's exposure of the extravagance exhibited by the tremendous increase ordered on these 107 routes, asked Mr. Cannon if he did not know that the 107 routes in question constituted in miles, one-tenth of the entire star service. "I know," replied Mr. Cannon, "that they constitute in miles one-tenth of the service, and I know also that they run away with more than one-half of the sum appropriated for the entire service." This sentence was fired like a shot at Mr. Bingham, and he was effectively silenced.

Gen. Hawley made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, in which he arraigned Gen. Brady in plain and severe language for his disregard of law. He held that the action of the Post Office Department placed Congress under duress. A sum of money intended for 12 months of service was expended in nine months, and Congress was informed in a communication covering less than an inch of type, without any explanation, that unless an additional $2,000,000 were voted immediately, the entire postal service on 10,000 routes would be destroyed.

During the discussion Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, Gen. George E. Sheridan, and Joseph McKibben, were on the floor of the House actively lobbying with members to have the appropriation increased to the full amount demanded by the Post Office Department. A number of members supposed to have pecuniary interests in the star routes were also busy in the same direction. Mr. Blackburn directed attention to these efforts to influence members, and looking directly toward Mr. Tyner, said that he noticed the presence on the floor of officers of the Post Office Department and agents of contractors, who were busy in plying their vocation to defeat the correction of abuses in the postal service. Messrs. Tyner, Sheridan, and McKibben obtained access to the floor, by reason of having been at one time members of Congress. Mr. McKibben was for many years a member from California, and is notoriously known as an agent at Washington of mail contractors, and is believed to have direct pecuniary interest in a number of routes. Before being admitted to the House ex-members are required to sign a declaration that they have no pecuniary interest in any measure pending before Congress. How Mr. McKibben can conscientiously sign such a declaration is an enigma which he alone can explain. The rule relating to the admission to the floor of the House of ex-members should be amended in the interest of public decency and honest legislation. Ex-members of Congress are among the most notorious and unscrupulous lobbyists who visit Washington, and they are employed mainly because they have the privilege of the floor. If the rule were amended so as to allow the privileges of the floor only to those ex-members who served in the preceding Congress, the public interests would be served and Congress saved from much of the scandal which is brought upon it by these privileged lobbyists. The discussion of the bill will be resumed to-morrow.

REPEALING WAR LEGISLATION.

A VOTE IN THE SENATE IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE STATUTE PREVENTING REBELS FROM ENTERING THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—By calling up from the calendar to-day, during the morning hour, a bill for the relief of James Monroe Heiskell, the majority of the Senate succeeded in springing upon the minority a debate upon an amnesty proposition, and in enlivening a session which would have otherwise been very dull to the occupants of the galleries. Heiskell is a great-grandson of President Monroe, and when the war broke out he left his home in Maryland, and joined the rebel Army in Virginia. He was 16 years old when he entered the service, and fought until the end of the war, when he returned to Maryland. He now desires to secure the office of Paymaster in the United States Army, but section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes stands in his way. This statute provides that no person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States. The bill proposes to remove Heiskell's disability. Mr. Edmunds asked why a bill repealing the obnoxious section, and, therefore, covering all such cases, which was also on the calendar, had not been taken up in preference to this, and this question brought Mr. Bayard to his feet with the lame explanation that there was special merit in Heiskell's case which would serve very well to affirm the principle of the repealing bill. Mr. Edmunds observed that the case of a man who left his own State to fight against it in another State, was unfortunately chosen for the affirmation of the principle, and then severely arraigned the majority for attacking all legislation which had grown out of the war. There was no statute in support of the principles upheld by the war and in protection of the nation's liberties which had been preserved by the war which had not been assailed, and the repeal of which had not been sought. It was even proposed to sweep away the security of judicial rights, and leave to what is called State sovereignty the lives and fortunes of those who were trying to execute the laws of the United States. At the close of his remarks the repealing bill was substituted for the private bill, and ordered to a third reading by a party vote of 36 to 23, the yeas and nays having been called by Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Whyte indulged in some remarks about party speeches for campaign use and the ghost of Jeff Davis, from which he would probably have refrained if he had not noted the absence of Mr. Blaine and remembered that Mr. Chandler could no longer take part in Senatorial debates.

The discussion was continued upon the repealing bill. Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Logan declared that its passage pointed to the restoration of old Confederate officers to the Army, in order that they might be retired, and in this way be supported by the Government which they had tried to destroy. The statute did not prevent the young men of the South from entering the military or naval academies, but its repeal would open the doors to those who resigned from the Army in 1861, whether because of disloyalty or cowardice.

Mr. Logan became very earnest in his opposition. Advancing to the centre of the aisle, he declared that a distinction should still be made between those who fought for the Union and those who fought to destroy it. The latter were not entitled to wear the uniform of the United States in preference to those who had always been faithful.

Mr. Thurman suggested the exigencies of a war with foreign powers. "There is no war," replied Mr. Logan, "but if you wish to call out my views, I will say that in peace or war, had I the appointing power, I would use it for the benefit of those men who never failed to respond when their country called." This statement, which was made with great emphasis, awakened considerable applause in the galleries. Final action was not taken upon the bill, as it was obliged to give way to the debate upon the Military Warrant bill.

KEARNEYISM RAMPANT.

THE SAND LOT ORATOR DISCOVERS A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HIM—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The Board of Supervisors last evening passed an ordinance to increase the Police force to 400 men. The ostensible reason was for the purpose of giving employment to needy men.

At the meeting of the Eleventh Ward Club last evening, resolutions were adopted premising that there was an attempt to be made to prevent the condemnation of Chinatown, and, being law-abiding citizens, they would defend the law with their lives and offer thousands of armed men to aid the Government in carrying out its provisions. Speaking to this resolution, Kearney said he had been informed from a trustworthy source that a secret movement was on foot to crush the anti-Chinese crusade, the Chinese Six Companies and some of the merchants being the instigators, and the Police Department and the National Guard the tools; that the enemies of the working men were to begin trouble by starting a fire or a row. Then Kearney and the Mayor were to be assassinated by policemen in the disguise of Chinese Highbinders, and the Chinese, armed to the teeth, were to be let loose to massacre men, women, and children, selecting the laboring population of the city as their victims. Regarding the case now before the United States Circuit Court, involving the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese, he would accept no decision but that of the people, and they say, "The Chinese must go." He would leave a list of names of persons who must be guillotined in case he was assassinated, as his assassination would be a blow at every working man and woman in the civilized world. He announced that to-day the Ward Presidents, the Mayor, and Working Men city officers would meet at the head-quarters of the party. The purpose of the meeting was not stated.

The unemployed men waited to-day upon Alexander Sharon, of the Palace Hotel, who declined to allow their interference with his business. The leaders of the movement informed the crowd of the result, and added that, in their opinion, it was no harm to kill such a man. Mrs. Smith, who has been prominent in the movement, lately suggested dynamite as a means of removing the Chinatown nuisance. Parades will be continued during the day, unemployed women joining the ranks.

This forenoon W. T. Coleman had a long conference with Mayor Kalloch, but what passed between them is yet unknown. Subsequently Mr. Kalloch and the Ward Presidents of the Working Men held a meeting, which was also private. This afternoon the Ward Presidents, Kalloch, and a number of representative men of the W. P. C. held a meeting at the head-quarters of the party in Market-street, Kearney presiding. Resolutions prepared by the party leaders were presented. The preamble recites the action of the Board of Health in declaring Chinatown a nuisance. The resolutions closed as follows:

Resolved, That we deprecate and denounce any lawless attempt from any source whatever, and devote ourselves unhesitatingly and unreservedly in favor of a peaceful process as the surest and speediest solution of all our difficulties.

Resolved, That while we discountenance all lawlessness, and warn our friends among the working men against it, yet we wish it understood, and give distinct and deliberate notice, that on perpetration of any outrage upon any of our friends or leaders, or the employment of any Police or other force to interfere with the peaceful operation of law in the abatement of the Chinese nuisance, or any accession to the infamous demands of the craven Chinese Consul, Mr. Bee, for foreign military interference, we are ready to assert and maintain our rights, avenge our friends, and visit upon the low, designing minions of power, backed up though they may be by cowardly contestants and capitalists, punishment so swift and terrible that the reader of history will shudder at the record. We have kept peace; we intend to keep peace; but we are not to be trifled with. The law must be obeyed. The Chinese must go. We know our rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them.

Mayor Kalloch spoke to the resolutions, saying in substance that they embodied his views.

THE ICE-GATHERERS' STRIKE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—After the offer by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of $1 25 and $1 50 per day yesterday to the 150 strikers who are gathering ice on Richmond pond, it was supposed they were satisfied, and all the trouble was over. This morning, however, when the Superintendent arrived he found a dozen men from Chatham who not only refused to work themselves, but prevented others who wanted to work from doing so. One man was assaulted, and another was grasped and was about to be thrown into the lake when, promising not to work, he was released. The strikers stopped the ice in the channel and prevented its reaching the elevators, and the stack men were therefore stopped. This afternoon the Superintendent came to Pittsfield and consulted as to what could legally be done to suppress the trouble. He was recommended to procure a warrant, and several were obtained, and Sheriff Kellogg was intrusted with the service of them, and started for the lake. It seems that the strikers had got wind of the Superintendent's errand to town, and they concluded to go away rather than be arrested. A freight train on the Boston and Albany Road happened along opportunely for them, and they climbed upon it and escaped out of the State. The company does not apprehend any further trouble, though the strikers left word they would be back to-morrow to punish any who work for less than $2 per day.

AN OLD HERMIT MURDERED.

MILAN, Ind., Feb. 25.—Philip Boltz, an old man of 60 years, yesterday was found murdered in his hut, four miles from this place, where he had lived as a hermit for the last 35 years, having the reputation of being a miser. His body was found lying on the bed, with the back of the head crushed in, and an ash club, the weapon used, lying near. Suspicion was attached to William Strasinger, the old man's nephew, and he has been arrested and placed in jail. Fresh boot-marks leading to and from the hut were identified as Strasinger's by the hob-nails in the heel. The object of the murder is supposed to have been to secure to Strasinger's family Boltz's farm of 27 acres and the money he was supposed to have hoarded. While the other members of the Strasinger family visited the scene of the crime, William remained away, which, being remarked, first directed suspicion toward him.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Feb. 25.—A band of 15 Indians attacked a Mexican wagon train, consisting of wagons heavily laden with goods from Chihuahua, going to Laredo. They captured three drivers and the live stock belonging to the train. The teamsters, who made their escape, brought the news of the attack to Enceras, whence 12 men went in pursuit of the Indians, who were well mounted and armed, and drove toward the Rio Grande.

ILLINOIS FAVORS GRANT

UTTERANCES AT THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

SQUARELY MEETING THE METHODS OF THE BLAINE MEN, WHO DERIVED LITTLE COMFORT—GRANT GENERALLY PREFERRED—A KINDLY FEELING FOR WASHBURNE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Blaine element in Illinois found little comfort in the utterances of the representative Republicans of the State, as made at the meeting to-day of the State Central Committee. In fact, one is led to believe, from the careful and politic manifestation of sentiment on the part of those who compose the front rank of the party here, and those who direct its course, that while the pre-eminent parliamentarian and matchless debater of Maine may have a following that will insure him a complimentary vote, yet the preponderance of opinion and the sympathies of the people are insured, to a large extent, to Gen. Grant. The drift of speeches and the emphasis of applause were in this direction, and it was no doubt a source of surprise to those who have endeavored to start an antagonism of the ex-President's interests that so emphatic a protest should be made while professing to hold to the most non-committal course.

The expression of personal preferences on the part of those who made up this gathering was enforced, beyond all doubt, by the attempt made last Friday night, and persistently pushed since, to counteract the Grant sentiment through industriously circulated petitions, addressed to the Republican voters of Illinois, representing that "the undersigned, Republican voters of Cook County, being earnestly desirous of the success of the party, and expecting to vote for the candidate presented by the Chicago Convention, protest against the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidency." This petition, engineered by James P. Root, of the National Republican Committee, was the nucleus of a Blaine meeting held on Saturday night, but which did not meet with the overwhelmingly responsive attendance that was anticipated. In fact, it was discovered before the protest had been far circulated, that the outspoken sentiment of the document would not do, and it was accordingly remodeled until it had taken upon itself this shape: "We, the undersigned Republican voters of Cook County, believing the success of the Republican Party at the Presidential election of November next to be for the highest and best interests of our country, and intending to vote for the candidate presented by the Chicago Convention, hereby declare that, in our opinion, the nomination of Gen. Grant by that convention would not offer to the party the strongest or most acceptable candidate." This petition was sent over the State for signatures, and when it came to the knowledge of the party leaders they determined to enter a counter-protest against any such foreclosure of the political mortgage as this meant to foreshadow.

So it was that when these men, who had been invited to meet the Republican State Central Committee at its session to-day, for the purpose of determining upon the date for and location of the State Convention, and to offer such counsel as they thought most proper for the good of the party, came together, it was felt to be to the interests of all concerned to give voice, to a degree that could not be mistaken, to the sentiments and undercurrent of preference that had taken hold upon the people. True, there were those who, perhaps because they themselves are seeking places upon the State ticket, preferred to be non-committal in the premises, yet others were proportionately outspoken. As one of the most careful, politic, and forcible orators of the day put it: "When the sons of toil all over the State are reached, it will be found that the heart of industry beats more closely in sympathy with Gen. Grant than with any other man." The Blaine men, who had urged upon their associates the necessity of being bold in their aggressiveness, and to attend the gathering in full numbers that they might throw about the meeting of the committee a Blaine atmosphere, to use the language of the Maine Senator's manager in this city, found themselves confronted with the followers of Grant, stubborn and determined, and the friends of Washburne, hopeful and enthusiastic.

There were probably 600 delegates in this meeting. The 19 Congressional districts of the State had been invited by the State Central Committee to send up their party representatives for the purpose of an exchange of sentiment, so that the committee might be able to act with greater freedom and a certainty of pleasing the constituency of the State in locating the State Convention. The gathering was taken advantage of by the great army of place-hunters who are seeking nominations on the State ticket, and the entire number of committeemen, delegates, office-seekers, and outside workers probably reached 1,000.

The meeting was held in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was continued from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., at which hour the committee went into executive session. Among those present and who are working for the Gubernatorial nomination are S. M. Cullom, the present incumbent; John B. Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; Col. Clark E. Carr, Postmaster at Galesburg; Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, ex-member of Congress, and Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, of Chicago. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. A. M. Jones, Collector of the Sterling Internal Revenue District and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. At the outset of the proceedings a number of the speakers doubted the propriety of attempting to ascertain from those present the preferences of Congressional districts as between the several candidates for the Presidency. It was urged that only the people themselves could say whom they wanted to be nominated and elected to any office, and they had appointed regular channels through which to make their wishes known. The primary elections, not the voices of any local magnates, decided the choice of the people. In this view of the case, it was held to be presumptuous for any man to pledge his district for any candidate, or to assume to speak for 10,000 to 20,000 Republican voters in a dozen surrounding counties, only a very few of whom he could personally know. There were about 40 speakers in the conference.

In making a rapid and cursory commentary on the remarks of the gentleman, it may be said that, with the exception of those of the editors of the two German papers of Chicago, the views of the Republicans of the First, Second, and Third Districts were hardly reflected. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, the only speaker who went aggressively for Blaine, spoke for the Fourth District. The element of the Fourth District was not to be moved by passion, but he thought they might expect the Fourth to present James G. Blaine as its first choice. The Fifth District was largely in favor of Grant, if the people believed Washburne could lead the ticket better, the district would be just as strong for him. The Sixth District gave no preference. The Seventh District was strongly favorable to Grant. The Eighth District had no preference. In the Ninth District the Grant feeling was quite strong. The Tenth District favored Grant; Washburne has considerable following there. The Eleventh District is divided between Grant and Blaine; it was thought the ticket "Grant and Blaine" would be the strongest possible. The Twelfth District is divided about evenly between the several candidates. The people of the Thirteenth District were declared to be overwhelmingly for Grant. The sentiment of the Fourteenth District is divided between Grant and Blaine. The Fifteenth, a Democratic district, favored a man who could lead the Government to a position of safety. The Sixteenth District was announced to be strongly for Grant, but if the convention gave them Blaine or Washburne they would stand by the choice right loyally. A second speaker believed that, with Washburne, a Republican Congressman could be elected in that district, now largely Democratic. The Seventeenth District, largely German, favored Washburne, but was willing to support the nominee; he must be a strong man to be able to cope with the determined Democracy. The Eighteenth District had its preference, but would support the nominee; Grant could have at least 2,000 majority, and Washburne perhaps a little more. The Nineteenth, a Democratic district, was not pushing forward any candidate; yet it would support Grant, Blaine, or Washburne.

The editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, speaking for the German element, said he thought that the Germans decidedly favored Washburne, and believed that he would carry a larger vote than any other man. He did not think that Grant would get over 50 per cent. of the German vote in Illinois, but here, perhaps, half of the German vote could be spared; but half of the German vote could not be spared in Ohio, or Wisconsin, or Minnesota, or Indiana, or in New-York. The Germans thought that Washburne would get all the votes that Blaine, Grant, or Sherman would get, and many that either of them could not. The nomination of Washburne would make a difference of 8,000 votes in the majority of this State alone. They could not spare a single doubtful State, and the German vote should be taken into consideration. If Washburne were elected, he would have a Chamberlain behind him in Grant, the very man whom some favored for President. It might be mentioned that the strength of Washburne was much greater than had been looked for. He had such supporters as E. B. Warner, of Whiteside County; Samuel W. Jones, Elliott Anthony, and Messrs. Snyder and Porter, of the Tenth District. The tone of the meeting was friendly to Mr. Washburne. He was the second choice of everybody.

When the general meeting adjourned, the State Central Committee held a brief session, and decided upon holding the State Republican Convention at Springfield, Wednesday, May 19. The basis of representation will be the same as in 1878—one delegate to each 400 Republicans' votes cast for Hayes in Illinois in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 200. There will be only one convention in this State for selecting delegates to the National Convention and for nominating State officers. The practice of previous conventions will be followed, and the State Convention of May 19 will resolve itself into Congressional delegations for the selection of the delegates to the National Convention, subject to the approval of the full State Convention, and, in addition, the convention will itself elect the delegates at large. Calling the convention for May 19 seemed to be satisfactory to most of the Republicans. It will give all plenty of time and an equal chance all around. *The feeling after the meeting was one of satisfaction on all sides.*

BLAINE'S SUPPORTERS.

A NEARLY SOLID DELEGATION FROM INDIANA—A CLEVELAND CLUB.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Reports have been received from all Congressional district meetings held to-day to select delegates to Chicago Convention. The delegates selected are all Blaine men, with the exception of two from the Fourth District, which lies contiguous to Ohio, and which sends Sherman men. One district is instructed for Blaine and Harrison. Washburne is generally the second choice of the delegates, so far as reported. In this (the Seventh) district a resolution against a third term was passed without opposition, and two strong Blaine men were elected delegates, although the convention was quite favorably disposed toward Washburne. The State Central Committee is to select four delegates, and four alternates. The vote of the State will be nearly *solid for Blaine, and would be solid for Washburne* if there appeared any probability of his nomination.

The following are the delegates:

First District. Major Alexander Gilchrist, of Evansville, and W. M. Hoggett, of Bloomfield.

2. Samuel E. Kerchival, of Washington, and John B. Glover, of Bedford.

3. W. B. Slemmens, of Cordon, and J. H. Friedly, of Vienna.

4. John H. Crozier, of Madison, and F. A. Aikenson, of Lawrenceburg.

5. David E. Beem, of Spencer, and J. B. Homson.

6. Milton Peden, of Knightstown, and T. M. Little, of Connersville.

7. R. O. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, and James B. McFadden, of Shelbyville.

8. W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, and E. H. Nebeker, of Covington.

9. Judge B. H. Higgenbotham, of Frankfort, and Dr. George F. Chittenden, of Anderson.

10. F. S. Bedell, of Lake County, and John W. Weimer, of White County.

11. J. J. Todd, of Wells County, and J. F. Vail, of Kokomo.

12. William M. Clapp, of Albion, and Charles K. Baxter, of Waterloo.

13. Clemens Studebaker, of South Bend, and B. L. Davenport, of Elkhart.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A Blaine club was formed in Cleveland to-night, or, rather, the preliminary foundations were laid for a club that bids fair to grow in strength and influence. The opposition to Sherman was intense and outspoken, and represented the sentiments to that effect of a large number of Cleveland and Northern Ohio Republicans.

SINNING AND REPENTING.

THE CRIME OF A VICTIM OF LIQUOR—MAKING AMENDS AND PROMISING REFORM.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—About 10 days ago Fred Decker, a young man belonging to one of the best families in Ulster County, disappeared, having in his possession $400 belonging to other persons. Young Decker has been leading a somewhat wild life for two or three years. Recently he exhibited some evidences of reformation, and went into the employ of his uncle, Gilbert Du Bois, the leading banker and probably the wealthiest man in this village. Decker has always been a favorite with this uncle, and it appears that Mr. Du Bois, through all his nephew's wildness, held to the opinion that there was, after all, as he expressed it, "the true metal in the boy." Nearly two weeks ago he directed Decker to make a trip into Sullivan County and collect certain bills held by Du Bois against the debtors of an insolvent Ellenville firm, whose accounts had passed into his hands for settlement. Decker left Ellenville to attend to the business. He collected $400, and then suddenly left Sullivan for Orange County, drinking and spending money freely in Middletown, where he stopped over night. His uncle, understanding that he was in Middletown, hastened to that place to see him and try to again bring him back to the right course. But he was too late; Decker had left Middletown for New-York, and there all trace was lost of him. It is understood that Mr. Du Bois, however, continued the search. His affection for the young man is very great, and it is said that only a few months ago he offered his nephew $5,000 if he would not drink liquor for six months, and an additional $5,000 if he would refrain for a year. Decker was supposed to be striving for this prize up to the date of his sudden departure. Consequently, when the news of his breach of trust reached here, his relatives and friends were very greatly depressed over his downfall. This week, however, they are much inspirited. The young man has written his uncle, acknowledging his fault and inclosing a check for $300 of the $400 with which he went away. The letter is brief. He says, after speaking of his fault: "I have made and broken so many promises I know you could no longer have any faith in me, and now I am determined to strike out in the world for myself and become a man. I shall never return to Ellenville till I have thoroughly overcome my appetite for drink and become worthy of your confidence and esteem. I believe I have got the real metal in me, and I believe, too, that I shall succeed." The letter is dated Washington, but the young man says that he shall not continue in that place, and gives no intimation of what are his prospects. He only promises to send back the additional $100 so soon as he is able, and insists that the time will come when he will have entirely overcome his weakness.

MILK PRODUCERS' PLANS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The organization of the Orange, Sullivan, and Sussex County Milk Producers' Protective Association, was completed here to-day, with N. D. Houston, President; William Atwell, Vice-President; Henry M. Howell, Secretary, and Samuel Alurhasse, Treasurer. The following were made an Executive Committee to take charge of the milk of the association, collect bills and conduct its business: For the Erie and its branches—J. W. Youngs, of Oxford; J. E. Wells, of Chester, and H. M. Howell, of Howells, Orange County. For the Wallkill Valley Railroad—A. L. F. Deyo, of Gardiner, Ulster County. For the New-York, Oswego and Western Railroad—Lewis Osborn, of Centreville, Sullivan County. For the New-Jersey Midland Railroad—William Atwell, of Westtown, Orange County. For the Sussex Railroad—Squire Dalrymple, of Sussex County.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-night decided to hold a State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention at Burlington on Wednesday, April 7.

GRANT TRIUMPHS AT UTICA

A SOLID DELEGATION TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE BLAINE AND SHERMAN MEN ACQUIESCE IN THE DECISION OF THE MAJORITY—A LIVELY CONTEST OVER THE KINGS AND ONEIDA DELEGATES—GEN. GRANT WARMLY EULOGIZED IN THE RESOLUTIONS—DELEGATES AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS CHOSEN.

UTICA, Feb. 25.—The general prediction in regard to the result of the New-York Republican State Convention has been fully verified. The 70 delegates to the Chicago Convention who were chosen in Utica to-day are pledged absolutely to the support of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and bound by every consideration of honor to obey their instructions and carry out the will of the convention by which they are commissioned, as was the case at Harrisburg a few weeks ago. There is, of course, much discussion in regard to the manner in which this victory for the ex-President was secured, and friends of rival candidates are making strong efforts to create the impression that the result is not indicative of the preference of the Republicans of the State; that it was not even agreeable to a majority of the convention, and, finally, that it was due almost entirely to the labors of what is called "The Machine," and the personal influence of Senator Conkling. There is little or no evidence to support these and similar charges. It is true that all the power of the party organization was used in Gen. Grant's favor, but it is equally true that all the power of the most powerful branch of the National Government was freely used against him. It is true that Senator Conkling has worked untiringly to secure a delegation from New-York pledged to the support of the distinguished ex-President, but it is none the less a fact that State Senator Forster, Gen. Curtis, well known in connection with the Treasury Department, and a large number of other able and influential gentlemen in the interest of the distinguished Senator, Mr. Blaine, and John Sherman, did their utmost to secure a different result. They failed—Mr. Conkling succeeded. The friends of Gen. Grant were in the majority—those who opposed him were decidedly in the minority; and after having been fairly beaten, it is hardly just of them to detract from the influence which the success of their opponents may have upon the country, by declaring that it was secured by undue means. Such was not the case. In years past there has been no fairer, more open, or honestly conducted a convention than that which met here to-day. The minority, a somewhat unreasonable one, by the way, was treated with the utmost consideration. Its every right was fully respected; its leaders were allowed the greatest possible freedom of speech; no effort was made to choke them off; they were not threatened with calls for the previous question; the unit rule was not forced upon them, as might have been done had the majority so willed, and no effort was made to take from the Congressional districts the power of appointing their own delegates to the national meeting. In short, the victory for Gen. Grant was secured openly, fairly, and honestly. His friends have every reason to rejoice at the result; his opponents can do him but little harm by falsely representing that he owes that result to illegitimate means.

The convention was one of the most representative and numerously attended political meetings ever held in the State. Among the delegates were the senior United States Senator from New-York; Mr. Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England; Mr. Stoughton, recently the representative of the United States at the Court of Russia; Gen. Chester A. Arthur, the Hon. William B. Woodin, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Clarence A. Seward, James D. Warren, of the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Hon. S. B. French, and many others almost equally well known. The large hall in which the convention met was filled almost to overflowing, several members of Congress, State Senators, and members of Assembly being in the crowd.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Arthur, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and then the programme, fully set forth in THE TIMES of this morning, was carried out. Gen. Arthur, with his usual good sense, refrained from speech-making, and ordered the calling of the roll.

Secretary Johnson was about to perform this duty, when State Senator Forster, who, in the absence of George William Curtis, was at once recognized as the leader of the opposition and the minority, jumped to his feet, and in the quick and imperious fashion peculiar to him, cried: "I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the name of Delegate William H. Slingerland and the 12 other delegates from Albany, together with their credentials, and the protest signed by Hamilton Harris and others, be referred to the Committee on Credentials, when appointed, and that in calling the roll the County of Albany be omitted." This was the signal for the first contest of the day. Of course, Mr. Forster's motion was made to secure, if possible, the admission of the so-called anti-Smyth delegation from Albany, and the expulsion of the Grant delegates from the preliminary organization. He was not successful.

Hardly had he made his motion, when Charles S. Spencer, of New-York, representing the majority, raised the point that no business was in order, and that no motion could be entertained until the roll of delegates as made up by the State Committee had been called. The point was decided well taken. Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, the appeal was quickly laid upon the table, and the roll-call proceeded until the Second District of Kings was reached. In regard to the representation from this district there was much heated and disorderly discussion, in the course of which Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, was freely denounced as a traitor to the Republican Party, as a trader with the Democrats, and a man generally unworthy of credit or trust. In the midst of this debate, Stewart L. Woodford made the point that no discussion was in order pending roll-call. Mr. Forster strongly objected to this, made two or three short speeches, and was frequently invited to "get out" and "take a seat."

At last, when some degree of quiet had been restored, the roll-call went on until Oneida County was reached, when ex-Senator Lowery, at the head of a delegation, asked for admission instead of the Conkling men. He was allowed to send his credentials to the desk with the understanding that they should go to the Committee on Contested Seats when appointed.

When the roll-call was completed, Charles E. Smith, late of the Albany *Journal*, and who has completed arrangements to take charge of the Philadelphia *Press*, was elected temporary Chairman. He made a short and well-worded speech, and then, in response to his question as to the pleasure of the convention, Gen. Curtis, in the interest of Secretary Sherman, began the regular battle of the day, by presenting a resolution providing for the appointment of delegates to Chicago by Congressional districts. As a substitute, Gen. Arthur offered very much the same resolution, with an addition providing for the appointment of delegates at large by a committee selected from the judicial districts. In this, Mr. Forster, Gen. Curtis and others in the minority seemed to see some desperate scheme to deprive them of their rights. Mr. Forster made a long speech against the substitute, in which he declared that his district was going to send Judge Robertson and J. W. Husted as delegates to Chicago, and that James G. Blaine, who, by his recent acts in Maine, had demonstrated that he, quite as well as Gen. Grant, knew how to deal with revolution, was their choice and the choice of a majority of the Republicans of the State. The allusion of the speaker to Mr. Blaine was greeted, as were subsequent references of the same sort, with the most enthusiastic applause.

After Mr. Forster's speech Mr. Pierson, of Albany, by poking a good deal of fun at "the eloquent gentleman from Westchester, or that part of Westchester in New-York," did much to put the convention in good humor. Subsequently, after a great deal of useless talk by gentlemen representing both the majority and minority, Senator Woodin, in a few clear sentences, showed that there was really no danger to any one in the passage of Gen. Arthur's resolution. Gen. Curtis, at last seeming to see the truth of this, withdrew his resolution, and the Arthur substitute was adopted.

After this the regular routine business of the convention was gone through with, and the list of committees was read. At the request of a number of gentlemen another name was substituted for that of Jacob Worth, on the Credentials Committee, it being shown that he would, in that position, be allowed to sit as a judge of his own case, and then a recess was taken until the afternoon.

When the meeting reassembled the roll of delegates as made up by the State Committee was declared to be correct. Charles E. Smith was continued in the chair, and then ex-Minister Stoughton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came forward and read the platform, which will be found in another column. Mr. Stoughton's delivery was not good; he halted badly in a number of places, and during one pause three cheers, which, according to the regular programme, should have come in for Grant, were, at the suggestion of some one in the gallery, given for James G. Blaine.

When the reading of the resolutions was completed, Mr. Forster once more jumped to his feet, and in the instruction plank moved to insert the name of Blaine for Grant. In making this motion he took occasion to say that he was, and always had been, a Republican; that he wanted, in the pending contest, to be with the majority of the Republican counties—not with those who trained with John Kelly, Boss McLaughlin, and other disreputable Democrats. Gen. Curtis followed in opposition to the adoption of the Grant endorsement. Senator Woodin at this point very sensibly remarked that the minority would only stultify itself by instructing for any man. In his opinion, what the convention should do was to pledge the best efforts of every Republican in New-York to any nominee of the Chicago meeting.

After Wr. Woodin; Senator Conkling rose to speak. He was received with applause, and made an exceedingly effective speech in favor of the Grant indorsement. Several of the points in his address were loudly cheered; among them was his statement, made with a significant sneer, that the patronage of the Government was not being used to aid Gen. Grant, and his allusion to the bogus political canvass of Pennsylvania, which is being made by a New-York paper.

When the Senator had concluded, a vote was taken on Mr. Forster's amendment, which, at Mr. Woodin's suggestion, he had altered so that it indorsed any Chicago nominee. The result was its defeat by a vote of 180 to 217. Then the Grant resolutions were adopted, and the fight was over.

Reports from Congressional districts of the names selected for delegates to the Chicago Convention, and also for Electors and members of the State Committee, being next in order, the First District reported that they had selected Senator Birdsall and Simeon S. Hawkins, the former of Queens and the latter of Suffolk, for delegates; A. J. Wood, of Richmond, for Elector, and Mr. Hicks for member of the State Committee. To the surprise of the convention, Mr. Cogswell, who had been substituted for Mr. Crane, presented a minority report with the names of Mr. Crane and A. J. Wood as delegates to Chicago, instead of Birdsall and Hawkins. Mr. Woodin made the point of order that no minority report could be received, and that the only way to alter the choice of the majority was to move to substitute other names. Mr. Cogswell accepted the suggestion, and moved to substitute Crane and Wood for Birdsall and Hawkins. This was regarded as a test case, and determining what action the convention would take with regard to other districts—in other words, whether it was the design of the majority to take the selection of the delegates to Chicago out of the hands of those representing the Congressional districts, in case they should choose delegates supposed to be anti-Grant.

Mr. Woodin took the floor and protested with great earnestness against any such action, as being both unwise and unnecessary. He said it could not subserve any good purpose, and was sure to create ill-feeling. The convention had already instructed the delegates to work together in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, and every man who should accept the position of delegate would feel bound in honor to obey the instructions of the convention. He was free to say that if he were a delegate, and were to go to Chicago uninstructed, he should favor the nomination of another man; but should he be sent under these instructions, he would feel bound to obey them or resign his position. The delegates from the First Congressional District, by a vote of 11 to 2, had selected two men to represent them at Chicago, and it would be a gross wrong for the convention to reverse their action. Mr. Woodin's remarks were received with general approval by the convention, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer, an earnest Grant man, followed him, and took the same ground. He said it was understood in the morning session that no such arbitrary action as this was to be taken by the convention. The Congressional district delegates were requested by resolution to choose their own delegates to Chicago, with the understanding that they were to be adopted by the convention, and it would be an act of bad faith now for the convention to annul their choice. Unless there was a tie in the vote of the district delegates, the convention had no business to meddle with the selection of delegates to Chicago.

By the time Mr. Spencer had concluded it became evident that a large majority of the convention were opposed to the action initiated by Mr. Cogswell, and his motion being put to a vote was lost by an overwhelming majority. The vote was taken viva voce, and it was impossible to tell how individual members voted, but those who were watching Senator Conkling said that he voted for Mr. Cogswell's motion. However that may have been, the vote settled the question whether the convention or the district delegations were to choose the delegates to Chicago, and in no case that followed was any change made in the delegates that were chosen by Congressional districts.

When the Third Congressional District was reached, District Attorney Woodford moved to substitute other names for those reported from that Congressional district, but he based it on the ground that Messrs. Schroeder and Daggett, the persons selected, had expressed their intention not to support Gen. Grant, and in so doing they would misrepresent what he knew to be the wishes of three-fourths of the Republicans of that district, besides disobeying the instructions of the convention. Woodford's motion gave rise to an angry debate among the members of the Kings County delegation, in which the dirty party linen of Brooklyn was washed, to the general disgust of the convention. Mr. Woodford's statement with regard to Schroeder and Daggett was denied and his opposition to those gentlemen was attributed to disappointment in not being himself selected as a delegate to Chicago. Mr. Woodford said that if they would pledge themselves to abide by the instructions of the convention no man would be more heartily in favor of their going to Chicago than himself. He had no personal aims or aspirations in the matter. On the contrary, the convention would bear witness that he had done all in his power during its sittings to promote harmony. At this point Mr. Schauman asked the unanimous consent of the convention to allow Mr. Schroeder, who was not a delegate, to make a statement. Consent was granted, and Mr. Schroeder walked down to the front of the platform, and, facing the audience, said that he entirely agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Woodin, that any man accepting the position of delegate to Chicago under the instructions adopted by the convention would be bound in honor to obey these instructions, and if he went to Chicago he should obey them in good faith. Mr. Woodford expressed himself entirely satisfied, and said that after this Mr. Schroeder was his first choice. Daggett was not present and made no promises.

There was no further trouble until the Fourteenth Congressional District was reached, when an attempt was made to substitute the names of Senator Madden and Jeremiah Drew for those of Messrs. Stivers and Wales, the choice of the Congressional delegates. It was charged that Stivers and Wales were both Federal office-holders, and had no right, under the civil service rules, to manipulate delegates as they had done. In reply to this it was said that Drew has just received a fat office from Gov. Cornell, and it was his business to stay at home and attend to his duties. In this case, as in the others, the regular report was adopted by a large majority.

When the St. Lawrence district was reached Mr. Russell reported the delegates chosen, and took the occasion to say that notwithstanding St. Lawrence County had instructed her delegates to this convention to favor Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency, yet the delegates selected for Chicago would abide in good faith by the instructions of the convention. This announcement was greeted with hearty applause.

There was a wrangle over the report from the Thirty-third (or last) Congressional District, growing out of a protest by ex-Assemblyman Vedder against the delegates chosen, both of whom, he said, were taken from Chautauqua County; whereas, Cattaraugus County was entitled, by immemorial custom, to one. Besides, he said, one of the delegates, Norman Allen, tried his best in 1872 to defeat the Republican candidate for President, and ever since that time he had uniformly worked against every Republican candidate for office who did not agree with him. Mr. Sessions retorted that Vedder presided over the caucus that selected the candidates, who were chosen by a vote of 10 to 3, and there was no ground for complaint against the men, either on account of their Republicanism or their locality. The wrangle ended by the adoption of the regular report.

Senator Halbert then reported the delegates at large, together with the two Electors at Large, who were unanimously agreed to, and, on motion of Henry R. Peterson, the convention came to an end.

To-night, among the prominent politicians in Utica, there is much discussion as to the effect which the action of the convention will have upon the Presidential canvass. Gen. Curtiss, of St. Lawrence, who enjoyed the somewhat doubtful honor of being the only pronounced Sherman man in to-day's meeting, together with several of Senator Blaine's most enthusiastic supporters, claim that the action of the convention was virtually a defeat for the Grant party, and they attempt to support this statement by a reference to the fact that the majority in favor of instructing for him was only 37. While this is true, it is claimed by the Grant men, and claimed justly, that at least 30 delegates who in their hearts sympathized with them were obliged, because of instructions from their Congressional districts, to vote against the indorsement resolution. Further than this, the Grant men here freely express the opinion that the one broad, overshadowing fact that New-York's 70 votes in the Chicago Convention will be cast for the distinguished ex-President—the one fact which will be regarded by the country—will so affect other States as to make his renomination a forgone conclusion. In this view of the case, many unprejudiced observers are disposed to agree with them. H. C.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS WHICH RESULTED IN CHOOSING A SOLID GRANT DELEGATION.

UTICA, Feb. 25.—At 12:10 P. M. Senator Conkling entered the convention hall and was received with long-continued applause. He took a seat near the front, at the left side of the main aisle. Immediately afterward Gen. Arthur called the convention to order. E. M. Johnson, Secretary of the State Committee, began the calling of the roll.

The moment Albany County was called, Senator Forster moved that the credentials of William H. Slingerland and his 12 associates, and the petition of Hamilton Harris and 12 associates, be referred to the Committee on Contested Seats when appointed.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, seconded the motion.

Charles S. Spencer, of New-York, raised the point of order that no business could be done, the convention not having been organized.

The Chair decided that the point was well taken.

Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays. [Laughter.]

Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the motion was carried with only a few votes in the negative.

The Secretary then proceeded with the roll-call.

Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked for the sense of the convention.

Mr. Spencer raised the point of order that all debate was out of order until the organization was perfected. The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. Forster proceeded to speak, but the Chair decided that he could not speak in order, except by unanimous consent. Mr. Forster asked unanimous consent, but there were objections all over the house. Mr. Forster insisted that the convention had the right to determine what should be the roll of the convention.

Mr. Woodford moved that everybody have the freest right to say whatever he chose in this convention, the minority to have the fullest right to discussion, and nothing to be done or attempted which would interfere with a Republican victory in New-York next Fall. [Great applause.]

Senator Woodin insisted that the proper time to discuss these questions of the regularity of delegates was when the Committee on Contested Seats had made its report.

The roll-call was proceeded with until the Second District of Kings was reached.

Joseph Reeves, of Kings, said he did not know how the delegates whose names were read got on the list, but he had the only credentials in this city to-day for the Second District of Kings County.

The Chair said the Secretary had the credentials of delegates on the list, and the names had been put on the roll after the credentials had been passed upon by the State Committee, and by its order.

Jacob Worth, of Kings, said it was at his request in the State Committee that the delegates appearing on the regular list were placed there. The State Committee had evidence that the convention which nominated the contestants was not regularly called, and not regularly held. [Cries of "shame," hisses, and applause.]

Mr. Reeves said the original call authorized him, and no other, to call the convention to order.

Gen. Woodford rose to a point of order, that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Credentials. He never heard the list of the Secretary questioned as made by order of the State Committee, except before the Committee on Contested Seats.

The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. James Johnson, of Brooklyn, rose and, flourishing his cane above his head, denounced Mr. "Jake" Worth as a traitor to his party, saying he killed the Republican nominees last Fall, and worked with the Democrats. At this point he was interrupted by hisses and cries of "shame!" He continued to speak, nevertheless, amid great confusion.

Alderman Ray, of Brooklyn, insisted that all the delegates elected from Kings County should be called by the Secretary.

The Chair—If delegates do not preserve order we shall be compelled to eject them.

After much confusion and cries of "Put him out," "Sit down," &c., order was restored, and the roll-call proceeded.

When Oneida was called, ex-Senator Lowery presented the credentials of a contesting delegation, saying the credentials had been given by the only convention in the First Oneida District regularly held to elect delegates to the State Convention. He had tried to present them to the State Committee, but was told that he must present them at the organization of the convention.

Mr. Forster moved that the roll be corrected and the names upon Mr. Lowery's credentials be substituted for those now on the roll.

The Chair decided that the motion was out of order, and directed the contesting papers to be referred to the Committee on Credentials, when appointed.

Mr. W. J. Clark presented the credentials of the contesting delegation from the Second District of Oneida, which were also referred to the Committee on Credentials.

When the roll-call was completed, Mr. Forster

moved that the right of persons placed on the roll from Albany, Kings, and Oneida Counties, to vote be suspended until the report from the Committee on Contested Seats had been made.

Mr. Worth moved to lay this motion on the table. Carried.

CHARLES E. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Stephen B. French, of New-York, nominated for temporary Chairman the Hon. Charles E. Smith, of Albany. The nomination was received with applause, and was made unanimous. The Hon. Henry E. Pierson and William B. Woodin were named to conduct Mr. Smith to the chair. Mr. Smith was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the honor of being chosen to preside temporarily over your deliberations I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. The trumpet-call of battle never summoned the Republican Party to a higher duty than now. Twenty-five years of history full of matchless struggles, and inspirations, and achievements, have presented no more critical emergency and no more urgent command than confront our country now. The mission of the Republican Party, instead of being ended, finds new and greater occasion. It expressed the conscience of the nation in the great moral uprising against human bondage. It represented the patriotism of the nation through the fire and blood of civil strife which ended when the sword of rebellion yielded to the never-vanquished leader at Appomattox Court-house. It enacted the justice of the nation in the constitutional establishment of all rights for all men. It symbolized and vitalized the honor of the nation in the long and triumphant struggle for the sacred fulfillment of every public obligation according to the letter and spirit of the agreement. And now it embodies the security and peace of the nation in defending free elections, a fair count, and an honest declaration, and in standing as its bulwark against any lawless, usurping, and revolutionary movement to override and overthrow the will of the majority.

The Democratic Party is wrong on every question of principle and policy; wrong on the great question of honest money; wrong in erecting State sovereignty over national supremacy; wrong in denying and resisting the right and power of the Nation to protect itself; wrong in its practical nullification of the constitutional guarantees of equal rights and exact justice; wrong in its constant menace of disturbance to the industry and commerce of the country. If there was nothing beyond differences upon public policy, the incorrigible propensity of the Democratic Party to be on the wrong side of every large question should condemn it to overwhelming and lasting defeat. But worse than this fatality of blundering is its perfidy to the principle which is the life of our Republic. For years the Democratic Party has been constantly assailing the sanctity of elections and substituting the methods of force for the virtue of law. When the disputed issue of the last Presidential contest led to the wise measure of the Electoral Commission, its decisions were resisted even at the risk of plunging the country into anarchy. In the South, the bludgeon and the bullet have crushed freedom of the ballot. In Maine, the revolutionary overthrow of the rightful Government was partially accomplished by a usurpation as wicked and as much to be execrated as the treacherous plot by which Louis Napoleon assassinated the French Republic—this latter American usurpation happily differing in the fact that it was thwarted and defeated in the end by the resolute resistance of brave and patriotic men. We are glad to believe that hosts of upright Democrats condemn these crimes. But they are the acts of the organized Democratic Party, and they all point one way. Above all other issues, they lift the transcendent question, whether we are to have a fair election and an honest count. If the public mind fears that the Democratic Congress will, in the event of a close vote and an adverse result, undertake to count out the rightfully-elected President, the Democratic Party has, by these glaring and unparalleled acts of usurpation, excited and justified the apprehension. The country wants security and peace. There is one way to remove the danger of turmoil, and that is for the Republican Party, supported by patriotic citizens of all parties, to meet it with a majority before which, and a man before whom, revolution will not venture to raise its horrid front.

Gentlemen, you are gathered as the delegated representatives of the Republicans of New-York, and you are charged with a momentous trust. The Presidential election will be determined by the vote of this State. As its vote in the election will be decisive, its voice in the preliminary deliberations will be correspondingly influential. The country awaits your expression, and your action will be as important as your responsibility is great. It remains for you so to act that your brethren of the whole land will have the assurance that under the standard-bearer, to whom the flag of Republicanism will be confided at Chicago, New-York, with united ranks, will take its place at the head of the Republican column, and the Republican Party will go forward to a victory as glorious as any of the past triumphs which make up its resplendent history. Invoking the spirit of harmony and unity in your counsels, I await your further pleasure.

The allusion in Mr. Smith's speech to Grant at Appomattox Court-house was received with great applause, as a handsome banner with Grant's portrait on it, was unfurled in front of the stage. Other points in the speech were also enthusiastically applauded.

Jacob Worth moved that O. M. Johnson, H. A. Glidden, W. P. Robinson, James W. Perry, and George Wren be the temporary secretaries of the convention. Carried.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Gen. N. M. Curtis offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates of the several Congressional Districts be requested to report to this convention the names of two delegates selected by them to represent such district in the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, in accordance with the call for such convention, and according to the usage heretofore practiced in Republican Conventions in this State.

Gen. Arthur offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional district be requested to report for the action of the convention the names of two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention, and that a committee of one from each Judicial district be appointed by the Chair to report for the action of the convention the names of four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention.

Mr. Forster—I take it that if there was not some difference the gentleman from New-York [Gen. Arthur] would not have made the motion, because I believe he is not a gentleman who needs the mere honor of presenting a resolution for the consideration of this convention. If I rightly understand the substitute, the proposition is to take, in some way or other, if the action of the Congressional delegation is not satisfactory to those delegations, the power which they are given by the call of the National Convention to select their delegates. If that is not the purpose of the resolution, I would like to hear from the gentleman from New-York what is the purpose of the change which is proposed, and I would like to have him disavow any such intention. Now, Mr. Chairman, my Congressional district has agreed unanimously on its delegates, and we believe we have the right to name those delegates whom we have agreed to name—William H. Robertson and James W. Husted. [Applause.] We have agreed to name those delegates, because, in answer to the question which you put—"Who is the man before whom rebellion will not dare raise its head?"—we believe, after the experience in Maine, that James G. Blaine is that man. [Applause.] We believe, Mr. Chairman, that those two gentlemen whom we have selected as our representatives at Chicago understand the sentiment of the people on that subject, and that we have that right, whether it satisfies the majority of the convention or not. The call of the National Convention in this respect, Mr. Chairman, reads in this way: "Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district and four at large from each State." That is all there is on that subject, and the only inference by which it is to be known that the State is to choose four justifies, from the same words, the inference that it is the Congressional delegates that are to choose two, and that all this convention has to do in regard to the matter of those Congressional delegates is to do precisely what the Governor of the State has to do with regard to members of Congress. It is the duty of this convention, and it is bound to give credentials to the two delegates which we have selected from our Congressional district, and that our Congressional districts have selected, and this convention has no more right to certify to the election of anybody else than the Governor of the State has to certify to the election of any other member of Congress than is elected. Mr. Chairman, I belong to the Republican Party, and have always belonged to it, because I believe the Republican Party never has done any of those acts for which we attack the Democratic Party. But, Mr. Chairman, when I find that Republicans who are in affiliation with Democrats in the County of Kings are recognized by this State Committee as in better standing than the Republicans who have elected their representatives, and that it has been done, Mr. Chairman, apparently—for I take it that such things are not done without an object—that it has been done, apparently, to change the result in the Congressional districts, then, Mr. Chairman, I say that the good words that you have used are rather the history of the past of the Republican Party than the history of from what has been said to-day is the new era on which it is proposed, under the guidance of gentlemen who, apparently, draw their views from their affiliations with the Democratic Party to undertake to imitate the Democratic Party. Now, Mr. Chairman, for these reasons I trust the resolution moved by the gentleman from St. Lawrence will be adopted, and the substitute proposed by the gentleman from New-York will not be entertained.

Mr. H. R. Pierson said he was always interested in the eloquence of Mr. Forster. When he could not find, with his keen sagacity and admirable foresight, could not tell the difference between the resolution and the substitute, he did not see how the Chair could. "I come to conventions occasionally, and sit around. I like to hear the speeches. [Laughter.] There is little difference about these resolutions. There is no provision under Mr. Curtis's resolution for a few delegates at large. The resolution of Mr. Arthur provides for these delegates at large; that is all there is of it. In the Republican Party we have men who are the peers of any others. We need not go out of New-York to find a nominee. [Long-continued applause.] We can find one in Ohio. [Applause.] But among all these peers among peers, there is a name I hold above all others. [Applause and mingled cries of Conkling and Blaine.] I mean that name which stands as the God of Battles—Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] I believe it will be Grant; I believe that the imperial State of New-York will go, and ought to go, to Chicago and express its imperial will as a unit." [Applause.]

Gen. Arthur said the substitute offered by him followed the precedent of all conventions. "The Congressional districts report to the convention; this has always been recognized as right and proper, and should be done now; the gentleman has no right to complain that we offer anything new; it is they who propose to make a new departure."

Gen. Curtis—My resolution did not provide for four delegates at large; the call of the National Convention takes care of this in its call. The district is the unit of representation: It has been recognized by the National Convention and by the Republican Party, and it is only right to select those who best represent the sentiment of the district. If the delegates are elected by the districts, we shall have a convention meeting the approval of the Republican Party and the nation. This convention has no power over the will of the people of each Congressional district of the State. [Applause.] The districts report to the convention, and receive from it a power which it is not in the power of the convention to change. [Calls of "Question."]

Mr. Forster moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Arthur by striking out the words "for the action of the convention." These words seemed to him to adopt the proposition that if the delegates, as selected by the Congressional districts, did not suit the majority of this convention, the convention would change them. He had asked Mr. Arthur to withdraw this portion of it, but he did not. He did not believe the delegation to Chicago should be called a unit, as it was not a unit. What should be done was to send to Chicago wise men in whom all had confidence. He moved to strike out the words "for the action of the convention."

Gen. Curtis said he would withdraw his resolution if Gen. Arthur would withdraw the words quoted.

Gen. Arthur said he would not withdraw these words. It would be absurd to present a report of nominations to the convention without giving it the right to act on them. He should stultify himself if he withdrew the words.

Mr. Pitts, of Orleans, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution adopting the Assembly rules.

Mr. Forster objected.

The Chair stated that the question was on the amendment to Mr. Arthur's substitute.

Mr. Forster called for the yeas and nays.

The Chair said as there had been no rules adopted, it would be impossible to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the Chair and cited the precedent of the Syracuse Convention in 1876.

Mr. Voorhis said the Assembly rules had been adopted by that convention.

The Chair stated that the question was on the appeal of Mr. Forster.

Mr. Pierson moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried.

Mr. Woodin said he was in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Curtis, and also of that offered by Mr. Arthur, because they were precisely alike, except that one provided for a committee to select delegates at large. It made no difference how the names were presented to the convention. They must be acted on by this convention, and this convention must give the delegates their credentials. If the committee tampered with the names reported by the districts, it would then be time to act.

Gen. Arthur said the committee had nothing to do with delegates. The convention must act.

Mr. Forster, under these explanations, withdrew his amendment.

Gen. Curtis—If the committee is not to interfere with the names of the delegates, I withdraw my resolution.

Gen. Arthur's substitute was then adopted.

Mr. Pitts's motion for the adoption of the Assembly rules was carried.

COMPLETING TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. T. C. Platt, of Tioga, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates from the several Congressional districts be empowered to nominate and report for the action of the convention Presidential Electors for their respective districts, and that the State Committee be empowered to fill vacancies which may hereafter occur in the Electoral ticket, and that the committee appointed by the Chair for the purpose of reporting the names of delegates at large to the National Convention do also report the names of two Electors at Large. Adopted.

Mr. George F. Elliott moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed by the Chair on credentials. Adopted.

Mr. Forster offered the following:

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry A. Glidden and the Hon. Edward M. Johnson are hereby appointed a committee to supervise a reorganization of the Republican Party in the Sixteenth Congressional District in such a manner that only those who voted the Republican ticket at the last election shall be allowed to vote, upon such reorganization, for a new General Committee; and that only impartial inspectors shall be allowed to act; and that such reorganization be made within 30 days from this date.

It was moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed on permanent organization. Carried.

Mr. Forster asked what became of his resolution.

The Chair said it had not been seconded.

Mr. Forster said it did not require a second under the rules.

Mr. Slingerland, of Albany, moved to table Mr. Forster's resolution. Carried.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, offered a resolution that a committee on resolutions, of two from each judicial district, be appointed, and that all resolutions be referred to that committee without debate. Carried.

Mr. A. D. Wait offered a resolution that the delegates from each Congressional district be requested to report the name of a member of the State Committee, and that such State Committee have power to fill vacancies in their number. Carried.

The Chairman announced the following committees:

On Delegates to the National Convention—Messrs. J. M. Patterson, J. M. Dickey, C. D. Hammond, J. S. Lamoreaux, W. McPherson, E. G. Halbert, I. Briggam, J. A. Roberts.

On Permanent Organization—Messrs. Clarence A. Seward, John McClarey, J. B. Slingerland, William J. Aitkin, W. H. Robertson, E. W. Bushnell, Benjamin F. Baker, L. W. Russell, James Geddes, A. H. Prescott, L. Congdon, D. Wilber, W. B. Woodin, T. N. Van Valkenburgh, E. Hibbard, J. D. Decker.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Edwin W. Stoughton, New-York; Benjamin K. Phelps, New-York; Stewart L. Woodford, Kings; A. A. Brush, Dutchess; Henry R. Pierson, Albany; Austin A. Yates, Schenectady; William S. Kenyon, Ulster; A. D. Waite, Washington; Alfred B. Getty, Oswego; J. P. Richardson, Oneida; William M. Gregg, Chemung; Cyrus B. Martin, Chenango; Martin W. Cook, Monroe; Morris F. Sheppard, Yates; George G. Hoskins, Wyoming; Morris Morey, Erie.

On Credentials—Messrs. Chester S. Cole, F. M. French, R. G. McCord, J. C. Pinckney, Jacob Worth, J. Drew, J. W. Bentley, G. S. Nichols, R. C. Betts, W. F. Weston, G. B. Anderson, J. A. Place, A. V. McKell, W. P. Van Rensselaer, R. Mills, C. P. Vedder.

Mr. Reeves, of Kings, rose during the reading of the names of the Committee on Credentials and protested against the appointment of a gentleman on that committee [Mr. Worth] who had already prejudged the case.

Another Kings County delegate objected to Mr. Reeves, as he was not a delegate.

Mr. Reeves said he had as much right in the convention as any other man.

Mr. Low objected to putting Mr. Worth on the Committee on Credentials, as he was the gentleman who had caused all the trouble. He asked that A. J. Perry be put on and in his place.

Gen. Woodford asked that Mr. Worth withdraw from the committee to secure peace and harmony. It would make the delegation to Chicago stronger.

Mr. Worth said if he withdrew he would ask that no person from Kings County be placed on the committee. This would secure impartial judgment.

Mr. Schuman asked that a delegate from some other county be selected.

Mr. Worth said he would withdraw on those conditions.

Mr. Hendrickson hoped that the name of Roscoe Conkling would be substituted. [Applause and hisses.]

The Chair appointed the Hon. William J. Youngs, of Queens, to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, moved that the convention take a recess until 3:30 P. M. Carried.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The convention reassembled at 3:45 P. M. Mr. Conkling was again cheered when he entered the hall. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by Clarence W. Seward, as follows:

Permanent Chairman—Charles E. Smith, Albany.

Vice-Presidents—First Judicial District—Charles N. Tudors, New York, Ferdinand Eidman, New York; Second Judicial District—William A. Fritz, Kings, and D. W. Travis, Westchester; Third Judicial District—James Smyth, Rensselaer, and Henry R. Pierson, Albany; Fourth Judicial District—J. M. Palmer, St. Lawrence, and A. D. Waite, Washington; Fifth Judicial District—Allen Monroe, Onondaga, and James C. Carmichael, Cortland; Sixth Judicial District—E. E. Bunell, Chenango, and E. G. Halbert, Broome; Seventh Judicial District—William A. Halsey, Cayuga, and Frederick M. Say, Monroe; Eighth Judicial District—Michael Wieduck, Erie, and I. W. Holmes, Genesee.

Secretaries—First District—Frank Raymond, New York, and James W. Perry, New-York; Second District—Samuel Willett, Queens, and Abraham J. Wood, Richmond; Third District—James L. Thompson, Rensselaer, and Alonzo N. Farrar, Columbia; Fourth District—F. L. Seaver, Franklin, and L. R. Locke, Warren; Fifth District—William Nottingham, Onondaga, and Robert Hewitt, Onondaga; Sixth District—J. Lee Tucker, Otsego, and Ferris Jacobs, Delaware; Seventh District—H. S. Pierce, Ontario, and William P. Van Rensselaer; Eighth District—Philip Steingoettter, Erie, and David A. Jaffray, Niagara; C. A. Seward, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

The Chair returned his thanks, and asked the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to take places on the platform.

The Chair called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, but as it was not ready asked for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Conkling said it would be better to have the report of the Committee on Credentials first.

Mr. C. F. Cole, from the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to make the following report: In the Second Assembly District of Kings County, referred to us, we report that the following gentlemen are entitled to seats as delegates to the convention, viz., Edward M. Smith and William F. Luxton, and their alternates. In the Twelfth Assembly District of Kings County, we find and report that the following are entitled to seats as delegates to this convention, viz.: Oliver B. Leich, Frank C. Long, and George M. Stillwell, and their alternates. In the First Assembly District of Oneida County, we find and report that the sitting delegates, headed by the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, are the regular delegates to this convention and entitled to their seats as such. In the Second Assembly District of Oneida County, we find and report that the delegates recognized by the State Committee are the regular delegates and entitled to their seats as such. In regard to the delegates of the County of Albany, headed by Mr. William H. Slingerland, the committee find and report that Mr. William H. Slingerland and his 12 associates are the regular delegates to this convention and entitled to their seats as such. Respectfully submitted.

C. S. COLE, Chairman of the Committee.
G. MCCORD, Secretary.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Schaurman asked that the delegates from the Third District of Kings be allowed to retire for 10 minutes.

The Chair said that no permission was necessary.

A STRONG GRANT PLATFORM.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for and presented by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, who took the stage and read as follows:

The Republicans of the State of New-York, assembled to appoint delegates to represent them in the National Convention, re-affirm the principles and patriotic purposes of the Republican Party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon; and, equally impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon them, declare that the safety of the nation is again imperiled by the virulent and unlawful efforts of the Democratic Party to overawe and subvert State Governments, as represented by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and in several of the Southern States, thereby intending to secure control of the General Government by deeds of violence and fraud, and in defiance of carefully-constituted judicial authorities. In the presence of these grave and threatening dangers, it is the duty of the Republican Party of the Union, in its united strength, to meet and prevent them; and to this end, mindful of their great responsibility in the coming Presidential contest, and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of their State, they hereby solemnly pledge to the Republicans of other States their ability to cast it for Ulysses S. Grant.

We declare that in him we repose absolute trust, for his honesty, his fidelity to duty, his serene judgment and solid intelligence, his varied experiences, and for the uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in securing the integrity, perpetuity, grandeur, and prosperity of our common country. For these reasons, and because we are satisfied that in him the nation, North and South, decidedly greet a candidate deserving of its confidence, we present him as entitled to the suffrages of every patriotic citizen.

We also declare that the objection to a third Presidential term applies only to a third consecutive term, and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of Gen. Grant, who is, and has been a private citizen, absent from the country, destitute of all Presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be, to that objection; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-York believe the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant as Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

Mr. Stoughton, in reading, stumbled at the words, "unaided by those influences," and a delegate shouted, "Hurrah for Blaine!" when long-continued cheering followed.

Mr. Stoughton said: "Now I shall repeat this without making any fuss."

A Delegate—That's enough of Grant.

Mr. Stoughton—I read for the instruction of the convention, and not for my own pleasure.

At the close of the reading there were long-continued applause and hisses.

Mr. Forster moved to amend that portion of the resolution pledging the State to Grant by substituting the name of J. G. Blaine. [Applause, long continued.] He moved to strike out all that portion of the resolution referring to a third term. It did not seem to him that this important question should be disposed of without hearing from the Republican counties of the State. "I have grave doubts," he said, "of the soundness and judgement of Republican politicians who come from districts casting a Democratic vote, and who are in affiliation with Mr. John Kelly and Boss McLaughlin. I understand this convention has ratified the action of the committee in respect to the County of Kings. By such action they will not add to Grant's vote. If they think that Kelly and McLaughlin will help them to elect Grant, let them go ahead. But I do believe that in the hearts of the Republican voters of this State the name of James G. Blaine stands highest." [Applause, and cries of "Correct."]

Gen. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, spoke in support of Mr. Forster's amendment.

Mr. Conkling called for a statement of the question.

Mr. Forster read his amendment, which substituted an amendment proposing the name of Mr. Blaine, or any other candidate nominated at Chicago.

Mr. William B. Woodin said the name of a distinguished statesman had been substituted for that of Grant. He wanted the convention simply to pledge itself to the Chicago nominee. He did not doubt that they had the right, but did doubt the expediency of instructing the delegates to Chicago. This convention had the power to send a Grant delegation to Chicago, but it did not need instructions. If he went as a delegate, he would not vote for Grant, but if he went instructed for Grant or Blaine, he would so vote. He hoped, after conference, the Chicago Convention would nominate a man who would meet the hearty support of all. He hoped the Grant instructions would not be pressed, and thereby offend many of those present and their constituents. "We want votes this Fall," he said, "and do not want to drive them into the Democratic Party. Let us only pledge the Chicago Convention that we are able to, and will, carry the State for any nominee that convention may nominate."

A delegate said the majority of the Republicans of Ontario County were opposed to instructions of any kind. They saw justice only in sending an untrammeled delegation. They believed instructions wrong in principle and unwise in policy. He moved to strike out the name of Grant and leave the delegation unpledged.

Mr. Forster accepted the amendment.

A delegate from Clinton said his constituents were opposed to any instructions whatever. It would do great harm in his county next Fall.

A delegate said: "We are about to send to Chicago patriotic and true men, and men of good judgment. If we are to send fools, let us instruct them as far as they will receive instruction. If we are to send knaves, let us instruct them, and bind them to carry out the instructions."

The question was put on Mr. Forster's amendment.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Conkling rose and was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Platform," but he kept his place on the floor and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I would, now and always, when honored with a seat in a Republican convention, that I might cast a vote on every question agreeing with every other member of the convention. I would hardly hope, in any case, that I might cast a vote satisfactory to those who attend in the galleries of conventions, and attend as outsiders at conventions, sometimes to impress upon the members the idea that the convictions expressed by clamor and applause are the convictions of Republican constituents. But, Mr. President, I cannot vote with the gentleman from Westchester and New-York. I cannot vote with any man who proposes now to fritter away and squander, in the presence of a great emergency, the imperial and overtopping influence of the great State of New-York. [Applause.] The election before us, fellow-Republicans, is destined to be memorable when you and I may be forgotten—memorable for the desperation of the contest not only before the people have decided it, but I fear afterwards, also. It is the last election to occur under a census which gives unhallowed and unlawful power to the South. I say undue and unlawful power, because every colored person is counted to swell representation, and yet the colored vote is trampled out and ignored. [Applause.] This arrangement gives to the Southern States but 47 Electoral votes less than a majority. A new count is about to take place. A new apportionment is to be made—fairly made. The sceptre will be taken from the States lately in rebellion, and it will pass to the North and to the West. But, with a Democratic President next time, and a Democratic Congress to make all these adjustments, you will have an apportionment under which the Republican Party may not carry this country again for 10 or 20 years. Moreover, a close result, however clear, may lead to a disputed Electoral count and open the door to a train of evils which no prophet can foretell. The last Electoral count, when one house was Republican and one Democratic; the extra session, with its revolutionary plot; the doings in Maine, and other things, are enough to warn the blind and the deaf. Preparations are already on foot to place the choice of the next President in the hands of a Democratic House. A flaw found in a single Electoral certificate of any State, with either of these two Democratic houses to refuse to count it, and the result is given into the hands of the House of Representatives, where the election must be made by States, and what do you see? Although the House is Democratic, counted by States it is Republican. And, therefore—yes, I venture to say therefore—Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, who was elected by more than 2,000 majority, and Orth, of Indiana, are marked for destruction—to be deprived of their seats. Why? Because they hold the casting vote in their delegations. Minnesota has a majority of Democratic members, and Indiana has a majority of Democratic members; and, if the election for President is thrown into the House, the vote being taken by States, the election of the said Democratic President is insured.

I say this much, Mr. President, that I may not seem to use the language of exaggeration when I say that the election before us, in its lasting results and in its perils, is to be memorable, perhaps after we may be forgotten. In a crisis like this, with New-York the pivotal State—New-York, whose vote is to make the next President of the United States—has she no opinion—no opinion to declare to the Republicans of other States, who is the man in a crisis like this? Let me ask the question as to New-York. Have the Republicans of New-York no opinion who, in the presence of such a crisis, among the men Republicans can trust, is most certain to be elected—most certain to be lawfully and peaceably seated after he is elected? [Applause.] Now, Mr. President, for what is this convention held? Is it merely to listen while the delegates from the several Congressional districts inform the convention who the districts are going to send to the National Convention? Is it for that that 500 men, the selected pride of the Republican Party of this State, have come here to meet together? I think not. Common sense and the immemorial usages of both parties answer the question. What is the office of a delegate? Is it a man to go to a convention representing others, and then determine as he individually prefers and chooses what he will do? No, Mr. President; a delegate is an agent. He has a principal behind him—a constituency—and if he is faithful he goes to represent that constituency. My honorable friend from Cayuga, Senator Woodin, nods assent, and I expected to hear from him, as I did with pleasure, that if he accepted the commission of a convention which had indicated what he was to do, he would never violate that understanding. Not he. [Applause.] And, Mr. President, let me say, frankly, for myself, that if any man, however much I respect him, were presented to this convention who would declare, or who would prove recreant to its judgment, let alone its instructions, I would never vote for him as a delegate to any convention. [Applause.] If, then, we are here to express to Republicans in other States who are longing to know the judgment of the Republicans of New-York; if we are here to express to them our opinion in this emergency, and if delegations are to go to represent, not their own will, but the will and judgment of those behind them, what is the objection? what would be the cowardice of our manfully saying what we believe? Next year we will need two things. I mean when we come to have counted the Electoral votes we shall need two things; first, a decided, unmistakable result, and, second, a man with the country behind him, a man in whom this whole country has so much confidence that no revolutionary plot or conspiracy will uplift its hand to strike down his election. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, in the name of the history of the last 15 years of war and peace, looking over all of those tragic events transpiring while the country has been rocked as in the throes of a political earthquake, who is there—I ask every member of this convention to lay his hand on his heart and answer—who is there in this broad land upon whose name, upon whose achievements, upon whose character and strength, the Republican Party and the nation, more than upon any other, can safely repose. [Applause, and cries of "Grant" and "Blaine."] If there is such a man, I will fall short in the duty assigned to me by the seat which my constituents have honored me; every other member of this convention will fall short in his duty if there be such a man, if we do not express our judgment and our convictions accordingly. Mr. President, how history does repeat itself! I remember, and you remember, when Abraham Lincoln was renominated, [applause,] and you remember what preceded that renomination. The lights we see now, the sounds we hear now, were all seen and heard then. Newspaper people took canvasses of the people, and found that three-fourths of them were opposed to Lincoln. "Anybody but Lincoln!" "Anything to beat Lincoln!" Conventions were held, in which the galleries and outsiders, with that modesty and that courtesy always observed on such occasions, [laughter and hisses,] undertook to impress and mislead conventions, with the idea that public judgment was against Abraham Lincoln. The people knew better. Everybody knows better than anybody. You may have in a county, and a Republican county, an able corps of trained officers; you may have men with their salaries in their pockets camped in a particular political district, and making their head-quarters in the saddle, carrying on active a campaign on the high roads and by-roads for a month, particularly if the roads are bad or the snow is deep, and you may produce from that district an anti-Grant or an anti-Lincoln delegation. You may go into a city—a metropolitan district; you may have the question fairly stated, and an overwhelming and unmistakable verdict for Ulysses S. Grant, [applause;] and then you may find from that very district a delegation so skillfully brought to pass that a majority of them are against him, and yet you may furnish a distinguished delegate from that district rise in open convention and serve notice upon the others that if they undertake to throttle or stifle the real voice of that district he will revolt in open convention. All that may be, but, Mr. President,

"The shallows murmur, while the deeps are dumb."

Mr. President, down below this fluttering surface, deep down in the hearts and judgment of this people—broader, deeper, stronger, wiser than words of mine, and, if I may say it without offense, than of any other member of this convention—is the conscience, the judgment, the conviction of the masses of the Republicans of New-York and of other States. What is the judgment of the Republicans of New-York as to the one single question before this convention, namely, to whose hands can we most safely commit that banner so resplendent with illustrious achievements? What is the judgment, I say, of the Republicans of New-York? Does any man hear me who doubts? Does not this convention overwhelmingly answer that question? Do we not know that the judgment and conviction of our constituents is that the safest man among all the eminent men in the Republican Party; the safest man, first, as a candidate in the election, and, second, afterward to be lawfully, peaceably, and quietly seated, is that man who carried the flag through the storm of battle, and who, having been tested and weighed, has been found worthy of the confidence and admiration of the American people? No third term objection to him. The objection to a third term is that the occupant of the Presidency can wield his official power to renominate and elect himself. This man is a private citizen; he has no official patronage or power; he has been absent in distant lands—not able even to exert his individual influence upon men. The official patronage, let me say—and I speak in the hearing of men who know it—the official patronage of the nation has not been used for him. [Laughter and applause.] No, Mr. President; friendship for Ulysses S. Grant is not, and it has not been for more than three years, a passport to official favor; therefore no man can suppose that the danger of employing official influence applies in a case like this; there is nothing of it. The statutes of our State forbid in all the 60 counties of the State the re-election of a Sheriff. Why? For fear that holding in his hands the instrumentalities of the Sheriff he may wield them for oppression in order to re-elect himself; but was it ever held, when a man who had been Sheriff had been out of office for a term of years, that you might not renominate and re-elect him? In this blessed County of Oneida, which we who live here regard—I beg pardon of my friends—as the most enlightened and correct spot on earth, [laughter,] in this County of Oneida, a man who had been Sheriff before has more than once, after another term had intervened, been renominated and re-elected, and nobody ever thought of an objection to him. Although there is a lunatic asylum in this district that has 700 citizens, and with all those advantages and opportunities no man was ever seen or heard of that supposed that the rule or the reason of it applied to such a case. But, Mr. President, I do not want to seem blessed with the gift of continuing. I am glad to know that some others have it, [laughter,] and therefore I believe that there is a man who more certainly than any other, can win in this next election. I believe he can poll a larger vote in the State of New-York than any other man whose name I can spell. I believe more Republicans are for him than for any other Republican, and I believe that more Democrats will vote for him than will vote for any other Republican. I believe that if any name—if that of any man—can break into the solid phalanx of the South, and carry either Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, or Florida—every one of which is a Republican State as much as Massachusetts—[Applause.]—I believe if there be one man, the lustre and glory of whose name, the power of whose position, commands the confidence, not only of white men, but of those who were painted black by nature's brush, and who had the loyalty and faith to cling to the flag in the dark hour, work for it, fight for it, and pray for it—if there be any man on this footstool whom the whites and the blacks at the South cherish in their hearts, that man is Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.]

Mr. President, this emergency is greater than any man, and rises far above the ambition and wishes, or even the fate, of any individual. It is not to honor Grant, but it is because I believe that the country and the party need him. [Applause.] Neither Grant nor any other man who owes allegiance to this nation, has the right to refuse the use of his name at a time like this. It is because of the need of that name, and not because of the want of others whom I would gladly see honored, that I give my voice and my vote in favor of selecting him as the man in whom we believe, looking to success in the election, and looking to safety and peace afterward. I have indicated at more length than was necessary, that I shall vote gladly for every word of the report made to this convention unanimously by the committee appointed for that purpose. I shall vote against all amendments. I shall vote for the resolution calling upon the delegation to exert themselves earnestly and unitedly to carry out the judgment of the convention. I shall do that, believing that no man will accept a commission from this convention meaning to trample upon that commission. I shall vote for it because I would not see the Empire State lost utterly in her influence in the National Convention. Why, think of it a moment, fellow-Republicans. The election depends upon New-York. She is to vote as a State, and her vote is to be so counted. She has the right—and it will be conceded to her—to exert a most controlling influence on the election of a candidate. But suppose she goes there with her 70 votes—more than any State will or can cast in the convention—every man a law unto himself, like a regiment or a company going into battle, in place of all firing together, every man fires when he pleases and where he pleases, [laughter,] and the members of this delegation, thus divided, neutralize and offset each other. How proud we should feel if, on the roll-call, coming down to the letter N, New-York is called and some of her delegates vote for one man and some for another, and when the count comes to be announced, if they virtually neutralized each other and left the roll-call where it was before, and then comes in little patriotic New-Hampshire, where they don't have so many pangs and fears as some of us have, where they will go with a united delegation, knowing that unity is strength, going as a band of brothers to carry out the wishes of her people—in comes little New-Hampshire and casts her 10 votes, and she determines the ballot. Would not the Republicans of the Empire State feel proud in the presence of such an event? [A voice—"Hardly ever."] No, never. [Laughter.] No, Mr. President. At an inclement season of the year, the Republican Party has sent up here her gravest, her wisest, and her best. We know the overwhelming judgment of the Republicans of this State. Let us state it honestly and fairly, and if any man is put upon the delegation to go to Chicago who, despite the action of this convention, which gives him his commission, can justify or excuse himself in turning his back upon it and seeking to defeat the object for which he is sent, let that delegate answer to himself and to those to whom he deems himself amenable. All that we can do is to express, as Republican and Democratic conventions alike have done from time immemorial, the judgment, as we believe it to be, of those who constituted us, and to whom we are answerable. [Applause.]

INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR GRANT.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Forster's motion to amend the resolution by declaring in favor of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and it resulted in the negative—yeas 180, nays 217. The resolutions were then adopted. A delegate moved that in case Grant is not nominated at Chicago the delegation be instructed to vote as a unit for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Woodin hoped that no members who had voted in the affirmative on Mr. Forster's motion to amend would so far stultify themselves as to vote for such a motion.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

THE DELEGATES AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The Congressional districts were then called upon to name the delegates to Chicago, Presidential Electors, and members of the State Committee, and they were announced as follows:

Delegates at Large—Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, James D. Warren.

First District—John Birdsall and Simeon L. Hawkins. Alternates—George Wallace and William Nicholl.

Second District—James Jourdan and Amos F. Learned. Alternates—Andrew Perry and David S. Arnott.

Third District—Frederick A. Schroeder and Albert Daggett. Alternates—George Elsbert and A. H. Gestling.

Fourth District—Jacob Worth and Benjamin F. Tracy. Alternates—James L. Jensen.

Fifth District—Edwards Pierrepont and Edwin W. Stoughton. Alternates—Matthew Stewart and John H. Brady.

Sixth District—Charles E. Cornell and DeWitt C. Wheeler. Alternates—John Simpson and Chester Southwick.

Seventh District—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and J. J. O'Brien. Alternates—J. H. Brady and J. C. Pinckney.

Eighth District—John D. Lawson and Charles Blackie. Alternates—J. W. Jacobus and H. H. Cargill.

Ninth District—Solon B. Smith and Bernard Biglin. Alternates—Charles L. Hall and E. S. Goss.

Tenth District—Joel W. Mason and S. B. French. Alternates—Charles A. Flammer and Charles Bruder.

Eleventh District—Thomas Murphy and Jacob Hess. Alternates—J. W. Varnum and William R. Spooner.

Twelfth District—William H. Robertson and James W. Husted. Alternates—J. T. Stephens and J. C. Cooley.

Thirteenth District—L. F. Payne and J. B. Dutcher. Alternates—J. M. Townsend and E. White.

Fourteenth District—M. D. Stevens and B. G. Wales. Alternates—J. W. Taylor and D. R. Baker.

Fifteenth District—George H. Sharpe and Rufus R. King. Alternates—William R. Sheffield and Benjamin M. Hendy.

Sixteenth District—Henry R. Pierson and C. P. Easton. Alternates—John F. Smyth and A. A. Keyes.

Seventeenth District—John M. Francis and I. V. Baker, Jr. Alternates—W. F. Taylor and A. B. Wait.

Eighteenth District—W. W. Rockwell and O. Abell, Jr. Alternates—S. P. Bowen and F. A. Johnson.

Nineteenth District—W. R. Dickinson and H. R. James. Alternates—E. D. Brooks and D. Peck.

Twentieth District—Webster Wagner and George West. Alternates—D. R. McQueen and G. W. Fay.

Twenty-first District—David Wilber and Ferris Jacobs. Alternates—A. D. Herrington and N. M. Bliss.

Twenty-second District—J. T. Douglass and S. Sylvester. Alternates—L. B. Bailey and C. L. Merriman.

Twenty-third District—E. H. Shelley and W. H. Comstock. Alternates—Arthur B. Johnson and James A. Hill.

Twenty-fourth District—George M. Case and Charles L. Kennedy. Alternates—W. B. Smith and W. A. Stone.

Twenty-fifth District—Dennis McCarthy and James J. Belden. Alternates—J. C. Carmichael and M. Bangs.

Twenty-sixth District—William B. Woodin and John B. Murray. Alternates—Leander Fitts and Walter H. Allen.

Twenty-seventh District—Francis O. Mason and George N. Hicks. Alternates—Cyrill S. Lincoln and Clark Smith.

Twenty-eighth District—Thomas C. Platt and Orlando W. Chapman. Alternates—F. M. Finch and E. W. Woodward.

Twenty-ninth District—Justice S. Cole and Charles J. Langdon. Alternates—E. N. Frisbie and W. W. Capron.

Thirtieth District—Edward A. Frost and H. A. Bruner. Alternates—Timothy H. Holden and Adolphe Nette.

Thirty-first District—George G. Hoskins and J. R. Pound. Alternates—W. J. Humphrey and R. Stockwell.

Thirty-second District—Ray V. Pierce and John Nice. Alternates—Norris Money and H. G. Leland.

Thirty-third District—Norman M. Allen and Loren B. Sessions. Alternates—John E. Dasenbury and H. D. Brooks.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Clarence C. Seward and John G. Churchill.

Dist.		Dist.	
I.	Abram J. Wood.	XVIII.	A. Williams.
II.	Wm. H. Beard.	XIX.	L. W. Russell.
III.	Jos. C. Hoagland.	XX.	W. W. Worden.
IV.	D. Jewell.	XXI.	C. B. Martin.
V.	W. B. Dinsmore.	XXII.	J. C. Knowlton.
VI.	......	XXIII.	P. H. Costello.
VII.	......	XXIV.	Charles North.
VIII.	Geo. F. Merkle.	XXV.	D. A. Munro.
IX.	......	XXVI.	W. Kreuther.
X.	Isaac O. Hunt.	XXVII.	E. H. Blake.
XI.	E. D. Morgan.	XXVIII.	W. H. Watt.
XII.	D. O. Bradley.	XXIX.	G. H. Blackman.
XIII.	A. J. Akin.	XXX.	H. S. Hebard.
XIV.	Charles H. John.	XXXI.	L. N. Bangs.
XV.	Jas. Harroway.	XXXII.	S. S. Jewett.
XVI.	Fred. Townsend.	XXXIII.	R. A. Osmer.
XVII.	Jas. A. Burden.		

STATE COMMITTEE.

Dist.		Dist.	
I.	Benj. D. Hicks.	XVIII.	E. C. Baker.
II.	James Jourdan.	XIX.	N. M. Curtis.
III.	W. H. Leaycraft.	XX.	Chas. Stanford.
IV.	Jacob Worth.	XXI.	E. M. Johnson.
V.	Mich. W. Burns.	XXII.	J. W. Vrooman.
VI.	D. W. C. Wheeler.	XXIII.	A. B. Johnson.
VII.	J. M. Patterson.	XXIV.	Thos. S. Mott.
VIII.	Charles Blackie.	XXV.	Wm. H. Clark.
IX.	C. A. Arthur.	XXVI.	J. N. Knapp.
X.	John McClave.	XXVII.	Kidder M. Scott.
XI.	Chas. T. Peabody.	XXVIII.	Thos. C. Platt.
XII.	W. H. Robertson.	XXIX.	R. Franklin.
XIII.	B. P. Carpenter.	XXX.	H. A. Deland.
XIV.	F. Tompkins.	XXXI.	H. F. Tarbox.
XV.	Geo. H. Sharpe.	XXXII.	Wm. B. Surrett.
XVI.	John F. Smyth.	XXXIII.	Theo. S. Root.
XVII.	James S. Smart.		

The State Committee was given power to fill the vacancies in the list of Electors. The convention then, at 7:20 P. M., adjourned sine die.

VERMONT PRESENTS EDMUNDS.

AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION TO CHICAGO—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by the Hon. George W. Grandy, Chairman of the State Committee, at Trinity Hall at 11 A. M. The roll-call showed a very full attendance. Gen. W. W. Grout, of Barton, was elected President of the convention, upon the nomination of the committee. One Vice-President from each county was elected, and Warren Gibbs, C. M. Stone, and W. W. Stickney, were chosen Secretaries. Gen. Grout made a brief speech, denouncing fraud, intimidation, and corruption. He demanded as the motto of the party, "The purity of the ballot-box; also, an unintimidated vote, honestly counted, and a true return." He then mentioned the various Presidential candidates—Grant, Sherman, and Blaine—at the mention of whose names there was hearty applause. And at last Mr. Edmunds's name was mentioned, and it was received with prolonged applause.

H. A. Huse, of Montpelier, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Vermont present to the Republicans of the country George F. Edmunds, as a suitable person to be made the candidate of the Republican Party for the next President. We do this not wholly or chiefly from our State pride in a man whose public service has been so honorable to the people whom he has represented, but because his pure life, his eminent ability, his valuable public service, and his unflinching Republicanism have marked him, by a higher title than the accident of birth-place or residence, as a person fit to be President of the United States, himself a representative of what the Republican Party ought to hold as its most precious possession—an unswerving fidelity to the principles upon which the party was built and has won its great reputation—and of the intellectual power and moral sense and courage through which alone it can preserve what it has so worthily achieved. His candidacy would be of itself a declaration of principles and the sign of success.

Col. Clark, of St. Albans, nominated the Hon. John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, for Chairman of the delegation. The nomination was seconded by various delegates, and he was unanimously elected. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, being presented as second on the delegation and heartily seconded, was elected. The Hon. George W. Grandy nominated J. W. Stewart as the third delegate, and he was unanimously elected. George W. Hooker, of Brattleboro, was selected as the fourth delegate, the other candidates for the position, among them Luke P. Poland, having withdrawn their names.

G. G. Benedict, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

I. That the Republican Party, organized in the interest of freedom and equal rights, has established its right to live, not only by carrying the nation through the most gigantic civil war known in history, but by the successful maintenance of the theory that this is a nation and not a mere corporation of independent sovereignties, by the payment of nearly eight hundred millions of the public debt, by the accomplishment of a return to a specie basis of the currency, and by important retrenchments and economies in the administration of the Government.

II. That the developments of the past four years, in the disclosures of plots to subvert the choice of the people in the election of the President, by bribery of Electors; in the practical overthrow of popular government in seven States of the Union by terrorism and ballot-box frauds, and in the recent desperate attempt to steal the State Government of Maine, as part of a scheme to taint the vote of that State in the next Electoral College, furnish the occasion for a just alarm on the part of the friends of a republican form of Government, and that all honest and patriotic people should resist these tendencies to anarchy, and put the stamp of their condemnation on such practices by their votes at the polls.

III. That the Republican Party must be sustained as the only effective barrier to the success of such treasonable schemes and as the efficient supporter of the national amity, credit, and honor, until free thought, free speech, a free press, the protection of the person, property, and civil rights of the citizen in any part of the Union in which he sees fit to reside, irrespective of color, party, or religion, and the right of every voter to cast one free, unmolested ballot at each election, and to have it honestly counted, shall be established throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

IV.—That while we place on record our firm determination that the results of the war for the Union shall not be lost, we have no hatred toward our brethren of the South. We ask of them only what we hold ourselves bound to render—obedience to the law, maintenance of order, equality of rights, and the acceptance of the fair rule of the majority in elections; and for all who honestly accept these fundamental principles of democratic government we have only the kindly and fraternal feeling which should animate the citizens of one nation.

V. That we commend the Administration of President Hayes for its successful resistance to the attempts of the Democratic Party in Congress to subvert the independence of the constituent departments of the Government, and to coerce the President into signing bills making important changes which he could not approve; for its support of honest money and a currency of intrinsic value, and for its efforts to purify and keep clean the public service.

VI. That we welcome every well-directed effort to raise the standard of the official and personal character of the public servants and representatives, and to elevate the civil service by making the choice and retention of public officers dependent on honesty, capacity, and fidelity, rather than on the caprice or personal favor of Congressmen and heads of departments.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Luke P. Poland offered a resolution doing away with the election of delegates by district conventions, and making all to be elected at the State Convention. This was adopted.

The following alternates were elected: For J. G. Smith, G. W. Hendee; for Frederick Billings, William Rounds; for J. W. Stewart, G. W. Grandy; for G. W. Hooker, John C. Stearns. The convention was then adjourned. The delegates were uninstructed. The election of W. W. Grout as President of the convention is taken as a sign of the closing of the breach between the Grout and Barlow factions. The sentiment of the convention was for Edmunds, first, last, and all the time.

THE EMPEROR'S PEACEFUL WORDS.

GERMAN PROFESSIONS REGARDED AS INSINCERE IN LONDON.

All the London journals, even those which would naturally incline to take a peace view of the proposed increase in the German Army, throw a shade of doubt and suspicion, both editorially and in their correspondence, over the Emperor's professedly pacific assertions at the recent opening of the Imperial Parliament. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says: "The impression caused in political circles here by the Imperial Message at the opening of the Reichstag is that it is perhaps too pacific, and that the protest against the increase in military and financial burdens being in any way inconsistent with the preservation of peace is too exaggerated to be sincere. It may be questioned whether the peace can be very solid which requires such extraordinary precautions to keep it, and it is impossible not to bear in mind the significant article of the *North German Gazette*, which, published a few hours before the Message was delivered, was clearly intended as a kind of key to its meaning and significance."

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* makes the following comments: "It seems to be the *mot d'ordre* to accept, or to pretend to accept, the speech of the Emperor of Germany as being peaceful in the highest degree. It certainly contains no menace to any power, but having due regard to the customary tenor of documents of this description, the unbiased reader fails to find any serious ground for comfort in the speech. It is hard, indeed, to avoid trying to read between the lines, and asking one's self how far the peace-breathing words would bear another interpretation. Here, however, those who write appear to be completely reassured, while the talkers in society are as apprehensive as ever of Prince Bismarck's designs. I ought in fairness to mention a fact, the correctness of which I can absolutely guarantee, and which throws some light on the question that is agitating men's minds. The announcement of Germany's intention to strengthen her Army came upon the general public as a surprise; but the diplomatists were, or should have been, prepared for it. The Germans are justified in their statement that the scheme has long been matured. I happen to know that so long ago as June, 1878, while the congress was sitting at Berlin, Prince Bismarck warned M. Waddington and the Comte de Saint Vallier of his intention to increase the military force of the Empire, and took special pains to impress upon them that the step should not be looked upon as hostile to France. The increase of the population of Germany would, he added, render the measure necessary at no distant date. To those who believe that the doughty Chancellor looks forward to the possibility of a collision with Russia before the inevitable great conflict with France, the observations of the *Provincial Correspondenz*, of Berlin, on the military statistics of the new *Almanach de Gotha* are extremely significant. The article, referring to the Russian Army, says the German official organ clearly exhibits the energy with which this Army is being reorganized, in order to be able to transport troops in large masses to the point where the fate of war is to be decided. It is no less significant that, while Germany takes pains to announce her pacific intentions at the moment when she is about to increase her forces, Austria also is solicitous to assure the Italian Government that she has no hostile intentions in reinforcing her troops on her southern frontier."

THE DEFENSE OF BERLIN.

From the London Examiner.

We are informed on the best authority that the German War Department is preparing, as a sequel to the new Army bill, a plan for the defense of Berlin. It is proposed to construct a series of at least 20 forts, after the style of those surrounding Paris; and these are to command the roads leading through the marshy and water-severed areas by which the Prussian capital is approached on the north-east and south-west. A large increase in the size of Berlin, for which allowance had to be made, was the principal difficulty with which the framers of the plan had to contend. But Prince Bismarck has never been a friend of great cities, and his support may be relied upon for a regulation which will result in adding to the height of the buildings in the imperial city on the Spree. All suburbs at the distance of Steglitz and Pankow are to come under the Berlin municipal authorities. The defense of Paris in 1870 taught military men that the holding of important cities, even though they be inhabited by more than a million of souls, must not be neglected. Berlin is the centre of the railway system of all the eastern provinces of Prussia. When it was overran during the Seven Years' War by the Austrians and Russians, the Royal treasures, the archives, and other valuable State papers, had been transferred to Magdeburg; but in these days of warfare abbreviated by science it is important that every centre of railways should be protected from the enemy. The resistance of Paris exercised an enormous influence on the war of 1870, holding at bay during four months a quarter of a million of men.

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

From the London Telegraph.

Joyful expectations are entertained in the royal palace at Madrid, and the ceremonial authorities of the Spanish Court are already being eagerly consulted by the Great Officers of the Household, in order that no ancient rite or prescription of etiquette may be omitted when Queen Christina shall perform the important function of assuring the direct succession to the crown of the Two Castiles. Doubtless all time-honored ordinances will be rigidly observed upon that auspicious occasion; and it is interesting, apropos of the "coming event," to read the account of the ceremonial performed at the birth of King Alfonso himself, furnished to the Czar by Prince Michale Galitzyn, then Russian Ambassador at the Court of Queen Isabella. His Excellency wrote as follows: "On the 28th of November, 1858, I was awakened suddenly at 3 o'clock in the morning by a royal halberdier, who brought me an invitation to betake myself without delay to the royal palace. Within half an hour I entered her Majesty's private cabinet, where I found numerous grandees and Ministers already assembled. A few minutes later the doors of the cabinet were thrown open, and the King Consort, Don Francisque d'Assisi, entered the room, bearing upon a golden salver the new-born infant, Don Alfonso. Thus all present were enabled to assure themselves that an heir to the throne had really come into the world."

ENGLAND'S FAILING REVENUE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Statist* points out that the revenue for the current financial year received up to date is £65,497,000, against £67,597,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a diminution of £2,100,000. A falling off like this suggests that there is something materially wrong in the condition of the country, but such a conclusion would be a mistake. The genuineness and strength of the present revival of trade are beyond question. But if there is nothing wrong in the condition of the country, the effect on the national finances must be serious. Unless there is a great recovery in the next few weeks, the addition of the current financial year to the accumulated deficit—even assuming no addition to be cost of the Zulu war, and that the Afghan war expenditure is wholly kept out—may be between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. The Government may plead that in strictness there is no deficit, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out at Leeds, the charge for the debt including a large sum for repayment; but the facts will certainly be awkward for them in popular estimation, unless there is a great turn for the better in the next few weeks.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

A resident of St. Petersburg writes the following letter to the London *Times*: "In the copies of the *Times* of Tuesday, Feb. 3, distributed here to-day, 'la Censure' has treated them as follows: The whole sheet containing pages 3 and 4 is cut out. The last two columns of page 5 are cut out, and in column 4 of the same page all after '[illegible]' has been blacked out. The last two columns of page 6 are cut out. The blacking out is done so that it is scraped from off the 18 square inches so blacked enough of blacklead mixed with grease to fill an egg-cup. You may imagine the state of the rest of the text which comes in contact with other parts of the paper, as well as of the hands of the reader."

A TERRIBLE LONDON CRIME

THE MURDER OF ANNIE JANE FANNY MACLEAN.

HER DEATH SLOWLY POISONED BY ALCOHOL—HER PARAMOUR, PAINE, CONVICTED OF THE CRIME, AND SENTENCED TO LIFE SERVITUDE.

On the 17th November, 1879, Annie Jane Fanny Maclean, aged 34, a gentlewoman, died a lonely, sad, mysterious death at Powell's coffee-house, No. 128 Seymour-place, Marylebone, London. She was the daughter of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C. B., an officer who appointed Lieutenant in 1807, attained the rank of Major of the Fifty-fifth Foot in service in the East Indies, and who died in 1854. She was also the niece of Admiral Sir Edward Collier. She had passed as the wife of Lewis James Paine, alias Oakley, though not married to him. He had betrayed her when she was in her teens, and had been forbidden for 10 years to enter her mother's house. Miss Maclean, though intelligent and vivacious, was not good-looking. She was short in stature and deformed by a spinal curvature. Paine was 50 years old, vulgar—the type of a London "bagman"—and a *chevalier d'industrie*. He had passed as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, a canvasser for advertisements, an insurance agent, a commission agent, a commercial traveler, a gentleman of means, and a dentist. He had been three times married. Two of his wives were living at the time of Miss Maclean's death, and, while her life was ebbing away, and she was appealing for protection and a detective, he was cohabiting with her maid, Fanny Matthews, at No. 31 Nutford-place, where resided Dr. Thurnam, a drunken physician, whom Paine had engaged to attend Miss Maclean professionally. There is sworn testimony that on the 10th November, while attending Miss Maclean, the doctor was grossly intoxicated; that he never prescribed for her; that he held mysterious conferences with Paine at the bedside of the dying woman; that he unhesitatingly gave Paine a certificate that she died from natural causes, and that while strangers stood around the lady's bed listening to the death-rattle in her throat, Dr. Thurnam said to Paine, "Give her 20 drops." Paine ordered a funeral for Miss Maclean, but a constable of Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Central Middlesex, stopped the hearse on its way to the cemetery. During Miss Maclean's last illness the Rev. R. N. Fitzpatrick, of No. 40 Eastbourne Terrace, Miss Maclean's tenant, who had been called to see her by the landlady of the coffee-house, thought the circumstances of the case so suspicious that he informed the Police of the district, who declined to interfere. Then the Coroner's constable was notified. A post-mortem examination was made, and death was found to have been due to disease of the liver, inflammation of the lungs, and a weak heart, accelerated by drinking. An investigation was made by a jury of the district coroner, on the 20th November, only medical testimony and the facts in relation to Miss Maclean's last moments were offered. The inquest was continued on the 27th November and the 4th, 9th, and 16th December, when, after a searching investigation, which was noticed at greater length than criminal cases are noticed in the English newspapers, the jury rendered a verdict which consigned Paine and the girl Matthews to Newgate Jail to stand trial at the January Sessions for willful murder:

"On the return of the jury, the Foreman read from a paper the following questions and answers: "1. What was the cause of death of the deceased? We believe it to be a combination of the following and the want of proper nourishment. 2. If from excessive drinking, who administered the spirits to her—herself or some one else, and were they administered to her by Lewis James Paine? The drink was administered by Lewis James Paine, and also by Fanny Matthews when she had the memory. 3. If so, for what purpose were they administered? For the purpose of causing death. 4. Did any one else give the deceased spirits or assist Paine in giving them to her? Yes; Fanny Matthews assisted.

"The Coroner—I must ask you whether you mean murder or manslaughter by your verdict.

"The Foreman—Willful murder.

"The Coroner—So I supposed. Then the verdict will run thus: 'That on Nov. 17 the said Annie Jane Fannie Maclean, alias Paine, was found dying, and died the next morning, affected with drinking alcoholic stimulants and the want of proper nourishment. The jurors further say that the spirits were supplied and administered by Lewis James Paine, and that Fanny Matthews was accessory to the fact. The said jurors are further of opinion that the spirits were administered for the purpose of procuring the death of the deceased, and, in the opinion of the said jurors, Lewis James Paine is guilty of willful murder, and Fanny Matthews is an accessory.'"

When Paine was taken from court by Inspector Buckingham and a number of officers, the father of the girl Matthews attempted to wreak deadly vengeance on the seducer of his daughter, but was restrained. As the carriage containing Paine and his guardians was driven from the Coroner's court, a large mob hooted and groaned and execrated the prisoner Paine in the approved English fashion.

The story taken from the voluminous reports is as follows: Mrs. Norman Maclean was the wife of Col. Maclean, and mother of Dr. Norman Collier Maclean, "M. D., M. R. C. P., M. L., M. R. C. S.," (who once had a small practice at No. 18 Bridge Terrace, Paddington.) Miss Maclean had lived for 20 years at No. 40 Eastbourne Terrace with her mother and brother until 1877, when, having let the house, her property, she lived in lodgings on the Uxbridge road. The household was an odd one. Then, as before related, Paine's visits, which dated back 15 years, on an introduction from his mother, although prohibited for a decade—dating from 1869—were made as *cachette*, and Miss Maclean, at times, after going out with him surreptitiously, came home intoxicated. Other scandal is vaguely hinted at. Miss Maclean, though not rich, had what is called a competency. In March last, she decided to leave London and go to her native place, Broadway, near Worcester, Worcestershire. She bought a leasehold interest in a small country seat, known as The Shrubbery; then, and while preparations were making to render it habitable, she took lodgings at Broadway, and renewed acquaintanceship with persons she had known in her girlhood as Miss Collier. On the 1st of April Mrs. Maclean died. Dr. Norman Collier Maclean married, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, in December or October, 1878, Allegra, an heiress, the youngest daughter of the notorious George Gordon De Luna Byron and Juliet Norris. Immediately after Mrs. Maclean's funeral, Dr. Maclean and his wife took possession of Broadway. As promptly Lewis James Paine openly took possession of Miss Maclean, and cohabited with her in London. Her Paine's relations with the last of his three wives were peculiar. She knew he had married her, that he had a wife living. She bore him two children, and then she permitted him to do as he pleased, while he allowed her extraordinary privileges. To this woman Paine, a month after Mrs. Maclean's death, took Miss Maclean, who knew that she was visiting Paine's wife. Their relations were known to Mrs. Paine, but they dined amicably together. Paine, on this occasion, told his wife privately and confidentially that if all went well he would get her a nice little house. Meantime, a correspondence took place between Dr. Maclean and Paine. Its prevailing feature is not known, but it resulted in Paine and Miss Maclean going to The Shrubbery and living with Dr. Maclean and his wife. They were introduced to the neighbors as Mr. and Mrs. Paine, but Dr. Maclean and Paine talked about Paine's relations with Miss Maclean. According to Paine's testimony before Coroner Hardwicke, Dr. Maclean proposed a marriage settlement, to save the honor of the family, as Miss Maclean was believed to be *enceinte*; but when it was discovered that by marrying Paine Miss Maclean would lose a small pension, the attempt to patch up the *mésalliance* was abandoned. It should be related that Mrs. Maclean in her will made Miss Maclean sole Executrix, and that Miss Maclean's inheritance was some articles of jewelry and a chest of plate, half of the house at No. 40 Eastbourne Terrace, the leasehold house, The Shrubbery, and an income of about £150 a year. Dr. Maclean had inherited £2,000 from his mother and £11,000 from Admiral Collier, his uncle.

Paine testified before the Coroner that he, *Miss Maclean, and Dr. and Mrs. Maclean had "a very jolly time"* at The Shrubbery. Many witnesses swore that the Maclean-Paine household was a very ill-managed one, and that a great deal of drinking was done by all. Drugging, too, was indulged in, for Mr. Foss, a Worcester chemist, swore that he supplied Dr. Maclean with opiates and hallucinons for his patient, who was learned in toxicology. Paine swore that he protested against the sale of these drugs by Mr. Foss to Dr. Maclean for his patient. Times became less "jolly" at The Shrubbery as the year wore on, and the household was broken up toward the end of August, when Dr. Maclean suddenly announced his intention of going to America. According to Paine, this departure was made "in a very unsatisfactory manner." The Maclean-Paine party left London on the 28th August, remaining at a hotel in the Strand until the 30th, and on that day Dr. Maclean, his wife, and Mrs. Byron, *née* Juliet Norris, ("the Lady Incognita,") sailed in the steam-ship France, of the National line, for New-York. Miss Maclean, by her brother's departure in this "unsatisfactory manner," was left unprotected in the hands of the bigamist and sharper Paine.

The theory of the criminal officers that Paine at once carried out his plans to secure Miss Maclean's property, and then, by plying her with drink, to kill her or secure her detention in an asylum, is amply substantiated by many witnesses. On the day after Dr. Maclean's departure Paine took her to a third-class lodging-house at No. 11 Alexandra-street, Westbourne Park, where she was soon constantly under the influence of liquors by the landlady, Mrs. Christina Louisa Smith. Paine was not seen drunk there or at any other place. Large quantities of liquors were used there, as was proved by the bills paid by Paine, and Miss Maclean was constantly in bed. Paine said that Miss Maclean was prostrated by grief owing to Dr. Maclean's departure for America in such an "unsatisfactory manner." But Miss Maclean was either starved or compelled to eat salt haddock and "bloaters," (dried herrings.) Such a diet would create an unquenchable thirst. During this time, Paine journeyed constantly between Miss Maclean's solicitors and his lawyers. On the 5th of September Miss Maclean was taken out of bed intoxicated, and driven in a cab to Paine's solicitor, where she executed a will which left everything she had to Paine. On the 10th of September they returned to Worcestershire. Here Miss Maclean was systematically plied with drink; she was denied proper food, but salt provisions were given to her, and Fanny Matthews was her attendant. Access to her was denied to her friends, or they were driven from The Shrubbery by Paine's coarse behavior. Voluminous testimony was introduced to show that Miss Maclean was constantly plied with liquor there, and that she was ill-fed and neglected. She was entirely at the mercy of Paine and his mistress, Fanny Matthews. Paine had full control of her money, and his sole occupation appears to have been to plan so that Miss Maclean should give him a deed of gift for her property, and, a scheme, which was temporarily abandoned, was to put her, as soon as the deed of gift was made, into an inebriate or insane asylum. Paine also tried to insure her life for £250. To "secure" her in case of his death, he had made a will making her his sole heiress, but on the witness stand he admitted that he was penniless, and that all he had to devise was a policy of insurance for £500 in the New-York Life Insurance Company, of which he claimed to be the agent. The policy did not exist, and had only been applied for. The New-York Life Insurance Company say that Paine was never their agent, and that the amount he sought to insure his life for was £200. The following letter shows in what opinion Paine was held by the persons to whom he applied to have Miss Maclean's life insured:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1879.

F. Allen Curtis, Esq., Graham Life Office, St. Michael's House, Poultry, London:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you proposal on life of A. J. F. Maclean for £250, and in doing so wish to give you the history of the transaction. Mr. Lewis J. Paine called at my office yesterday; it was the first time I had ever seen him. He said he was an agent for the New-York Life, but that they would not insure female lives. He wanted to have an insurance upon the life of a lady. Asking me if I was a married man, he proceeded to tell me that he had known the lady some years, (15,) and that they lived together as man and wife, although they were not married; that she was entitled to and in receipt of, money that would go from her if she married. He told me that he was living with her as a place called The Shrubbery, Broadway; that is a village I know well, about 23 miles from here. He afterward brought her to my office, and we filled up the proposal form, which she signed. If you notice, she makes the proposal, and he inserts his own name as a reference, giving as the principal attendant Dr. Maclean, of London, her brother; but instead of describing himself as of Broadway, he gives us a London address, No. 4 Langham-place. Such a man could not be the occupier of a house in Langham-place, more likely a bawdy-house. Mr. Everett will send you his report, but the transaction appears to me as the most strange one. She is a little stout person, much below the ordinary height, is a well-educated person, but I fear this man has picked her up for what he can get from her—he is a sharp, shrewd man. She is a person few men would be attracted to save for a money object. With this explanation, I leave you to deal with the case, but would advise inquiry at the New-York office in Cheapside, also at Langham-place. I do not know that there is anything in her life to render it uninsurable, but it appears wrapped up in mystery. Another question to be most particular in inquiring about in case of death, if we paid at once or took three months to pay after death. He stated that they were both staying at Worcester for a few days, but I had to leave Worcester yesterday soon after the proposal was made, and have not seen him since. His relations and expressions of affection for her before me as a stranger appeared to me unnatural. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, ALFRED P. WATKINS.

From Sept. 10 to the end of October Paine called in many physicians to see Miss Maclean, who had previously been in good health. Some of them, informed by Paine that Miss Maclean was a drunkard, advised that she give up stimulants. Paine made a show of giving orders that she should not be supplied with liquor, but he constantly supplied her with it, and was frequently seen to force it on her.

On the 3d of November Paine and the girl Matthews brought Miss Maclean to London. There was no honest reason given at the inquest for such a step, but it is now known that their scheme was to get a certificate that she was a drunkard, and to put her in an asylum. The ostensible purpose of the visit was to get medical advice, but the only medical man called in was Dr. Thornam, who did not prescribe for her. When Miss Maclean arrived at Powell's coffee-house—a strange place for a lady of her station—she was carried up stairs. For a week Paine plied her with liquor, and kept her without food. The landlady once took her something palatable, and she favored it raw. Paine left her alone at night, and cohabited with the girl Matthews at Dr. Thornam's.

From the 14th to the 17th Miss Maclean gradually sank. Her last moments are described by Mrs. Powell:

"An hour before she died she asked me if I thought she was dying, and I told her yes, and that she had better pray. She asked me to pray with her. She prayed earnestly, and said that she wanted to do justice to her brother before she died. I was with her alone then, but my husband saw her afterward. She said that Mr. Paine had got her deeds, and she did not know how she could do justice to her brother. Mr. Paine came in as I left her, and she died about an hour afterward."

At the last day of the inquest the Treasury Department notified that a verdict of murder was probable, and sent Mr. Poland to represent the people. Among other disclosures at the inquest was that a few days before Miss Maclean's death Paine and the girl Matthews hurried back to Worcestershire and secured Miss Maclean's apparel and jewelry. A box of plate was reported missing at the inquest, and it was hinted that it had been pawned. Paine and the girl returned to London, and were living as man and wife at the Sussex Hotel, in Jermyn-street, when Miss Maclean died. Paine in his testimony said:

"I was not married to deceased, but cohabited with her. We (Dr. Maclean and I) believed she was pregnant, and I agreed to become the father of the child. I was introduced to the neighbors as the husband of deceased. Her brother lived with her at the time, and was the chief instigator of my coming down to live at The Shrubbery. I believe he is now in America with his wife. A marriage settlement was proposed by Norman Maclean, but was not ratified by deceased, as by doing so she would lose a pension. I lived with deceased from April up to the time of her death."

Mr. Powell, landlord of the coffee-house, in his testimony told the following:

"On the Sunday before her death I tried to prepare her for death, but she was not at all times quite clear. On the morning of her death I asked her if she was prepared to die, and she said, 'No.' I said she should ask the Lord to help her, and she raised her hands and said: 'O Lord, help me!' She died about 10 minutes after that."

A nurse said: "She [Miss Maclean] told me she was treated very cruelly by Paine, and that he would hold her up in the morning and pour neat spirits down her throat, so that it ran over her night-dress. I sat up with her two nights, and the spirits were always placed ready for her. She seemed afraid of Paine. I have had experience as a nurse. Deceased was in a very weak and nervous state. I think it was caused by too much drink and not sufficient food. Neither Paine nor Fanny Matthews came to do anything for her. When I took the lady some jugged hare, Mr. Paine said she did not want it. I said, 'The lady must have food, or she will be like the Penge case. She will be starved to death.' I left the food in the room, and when I went up stairs after Paine had left it was gone. I said I was glad she had eaten it, but she replied that she had not, as Paine had thrown the food away." [Sensation.]

Rose Wright testified: "I am a chawwman, and work for Mrs. Powell. At her request I sat up with deceased one night. She only had two or three glasses of port wine in the night, and some coffee and bread and butter in the morning. Deceased told me that Paine would be angry with her because she did not drink more—that they treated her very cruelly, giving her plenty to drink, but not enough to eat. When Paine came in she told him she was very hungry, and wanted something nice. He said he would fetch her something, and went out, and returned in an hour and a half with a bottle of brandy. He three-parts filled a tumbler with brandy, went over to the bedside, put his arm under her, and poured it down her throat. She refused it, but he said, 'You must take it.' She was not strong enough to resist him. She complained that it burned her throat, and gave her great pain."

The trials of the accused, though set down for last month, were adjourned until a few days ago. Then Paine was put on trial alone at the Central Criminal Court. The testimony taken bore out the statement of facts above given. Payne was defended by Mr. Edward Clarke and the Crown was represented by the Attorney-General. The verdict of the jury was brought in on Tuesday. They found Paine guilty of manslaughter. Before being sentenced, he made a long rambling speech, protesting his innocence. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Miss Matthews is to be put on trial speedily.

M. DE LESSEPS' SIGHT-SEEING.

HE INSPECTS THE ELEVATED ROADS, THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE, THE FERRIES, &C.

The Count de Lesseps left the Windsor Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning with members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, to visit some of the great engineering monuments of New-York. He was accompanied by Mme. De Lesseps, who wore a very artistic Parisian costume of black satin, trimmed with elaborate bead work with a broad brimmed black hat covered with black velvet, and adorned with superb black ostrich feathers. The other excursionists were José F. De Navarro, President of the elevated railroads; Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston; Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse, Mr. Justin Dirks, MM. Dausse, Dupras, Gallay, Boutin, and Courroux, Mr. O. Chanute, Major Dresser, J. J. Cross, Charles Macdonald, E. E. Andrews, W. Katte, Dr. Gilbert, Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bogart, Miss Chanute, Mrs. Katte, Miss Andrews, Miss Macdonald, and Miss Dresser. At the Fiftieth-street station of the Sixth-avenue road a special train of two saloon carriages was switched on the up track, and the run to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street was soon made. M. De Lesseps took a keen interest in the road, and was constantly on the rear platform of the train. At the terminus of the road he was enthusiastic, and said that he had learned much that would be useful to him. After a long stay on the platform at the terminus, the party boarded another special train and rode to the Battery, where they viewed the East River and Governor's Island from Starin's pier. Then a special car took them to the Franklin-square station, where they were received by Col. W. H. Paine, one of the engineers of the Brooklyn Bridge. In the offices of the bridge near by an elaborate lunch was discussed, and the Count and the Countess were presented to ex-Senator H. C. Murphy, President; Messrs. J. F. Agnew, J. S. T. Stranahan, and W. Davis, Directors, and F. Collingwood, C. C. Martin, S. R. Probasco, and G. W. McNulty, engineers, and Mr. A. M. Agnew. Then many of the party went to the top of the Franklin-square tower, and a few mounted to the summit of the New-York pier. M. De Lesseps and Mr. Dirks took great interest in the bridge, made critical examinations, and asked many questions. At 2 P. M. Eris Railroad coaches and carriages picked up the excursionists, who who conveyed to the quarters of Engine Company No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in Chambers-street. They were received by Fire Commissioner Vinnen, of Kiss and Capt. Drewet, of Engine Company No. 7, who afforded much pleasure to the Count by addressing him in French. The apparatus and companies were explored, and a very satisfactory exhibition drill was given. M. De Lesseps and his engineers marveled at the efficiency and discipline of the Fire Department. M. De Lesseps said, that in every respect the Pompiers of France. Then a trip was made over the Pavonia Ferry, and M. De Lesseps visited the elevator of Jesse Hoyt & J. H. Hazelline. He was received by Mr. S. R. Kirby, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Hazelline, who said that this was the completed structure which exceds anything existing in Europe. The return trip was made on the Twenty-third-Street Ferry, and the coaches and carriages halted at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The main balcony was reserved for the ladies of the party, and M. De Lesseps accompanied Mr. Dirks, Dever and Commissioner King, to Signal-box No. 379; the Count sent off an alarm, and Engines Nos. 14, 10, and 1, responded in succession, with Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 12 and 7. The engines ran out hose and threw water in quick time, and at the request of M. De Lesseps a self-propelling engine was summoned. Then the party visited the residence of Mr. C. N. Dickerson, in West Thirty-fourth-street, and wondered at the latest revolutions of science in household matters. This was the last visit. At the Windsor Hotel last night M. De Lesseps said that he proposed to utilize the results of his observations during the day. He will employ cast-iron columns similar to those on the great curve near High Bridge, to strengthen the Gambon dam; and the rear-boring machines used by the Harlem Railroad engineers, and those of the Brooklyn bridge, will be necessary in constructing the Chagres Canal. He and Mr. Dirks had a word of caution in regard to the Brooklyn bridge. M. De Lesseps would not trust to unaided ocular examination of the wires of the cables. Vibration would disintegrate the particles of the metals and induce crystallization. He urgently recommended frequent examination of the wires with a hand magnifying glass. M. De Lesseps also said that America will furnish the bulk of the material needed for the Chagres Canal.

The programme of festivities has been modified. Saturday night M. De Lesseps will dine with the Lotos Club. Monday night the Countess will dine with Mrs. Paran Stevens and will occupy her box at the Academy of Music. To-morrow the Count will visit Hell Gate, the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and of the Grand Central Depot. Wednesday night he will decline invitations to dine with Mrs. John Bigelow and Mrs. Roebling. He expects to dine with representatives of the French Colony Sunday night. On Tuesday he will *meet the merchants interested in the Central American* trade as a grand banquet.

YALE'S ATHLETES AT WORK.

THE WINTER CONTESTS AT THE COLLEGE GYMNASIUM YESTERDAY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The regular Winter contests of Yale's athletes occurred in the college gymnasium this afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators. In the first contest, (the tug of war,) Cutler, Knapp, Phelps, and Storrs, of the Class of '82, matched their strength with Hull, Morehouse, Parrott, and F. Rogers, of '83, and were easily defeated. The teams of '80 and '81 will pull next Saturday. In the fencing contests R. H. McDonald, of '81, scored 7 touches; T. R. Morrow, of '80, 5; A. H. Welsh, of '82, 4; W. H. Harper, of '80, 3; J. A. Rice, of '82, dropped out after the first series of bouts. Watson, of '80, and Eno, of '82, were victorious as heavy weights and McEnery, of '80, and Wallace, of '82, as light weights in the sparring exhibitions. C. E. Linthicum, of '80, carried the prize in handling heavy dumb-bells. In wrestling, A. R. Wadsworth, of '80, won three falls from A. H. Rowe, of '82; J. S. Durand, of '81, two from C. W. Shipley, of '82, R. A. Waring, of '81, threw D. B. Tucker, of '82, twice, and L. S. Wetmore threw R. P. Bates, of '82, E. B. Graves, of '81, and D. B. Weaver, of '82, were so evenly matched that neither gained a fall. W. R. Hill, of '81, won the boxing championship. The Tug of War will be decided next Saturday. At a base-ball meeting held this evening it was voted that Yale refuse to join any ball association which allows professionals to play on a college nine. This step was taken in view of the fact that Richmond, of the Worcester professionals, had been engaged to play on the Brown University nine.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET. LOSS, $40,000.

A fire broke out about 9:45 o'clock last night in the five-story brick building No. 436 Pearl-street, and before the flames could be controlled the interior of the building and its contents were destroyed. The ground floor, and the third, fourth, and fifth stories were occupied by Maas & Vahlen, manufacturers of moldings and window-cornices. The second floor was occupied by Sigmund Cohn, mirror-maker, the upper building, being fully stocked with light inflammable wood used in the trades of the occupants. The fire began on the first floor and was quickly extinguished there, but it next appeared on the third floor, and afterward attacked the two floors above. So general was the appearance that second and third fire alarms were sent out, and 14 engines were summoned by them. The new water-tower engine was also employed, and rendered effective service. The great depth of the building—said to be 120 feet—made it next to impossible, however, to throw water into it so as to reach the centre, and the fire had to burn itself out. The loss is estimated at $25,000 on stock, and about $15,000 on the building, and it is said that they are all fully insured. The building is owned by August Vahlen.

A CATSKILL MERCHANT SIGHT-SEEING.

C. H. Bennett, a well-known merchant at Catskill, N. Y., came to this City to buy goods last Monday. Having completed his purchases, he on Tuesday evening started for the Grand Central Depot to take the train home. He met several acquaintances on the car, who persuaded him to defer his departure until the next day. The party left the car, and, after drinking several times, they made the tour of the concert-saloons in the lower part of the City. Mr. Bennett became stupefied with liquor, and when he regained consciousness he was lying in a dark hall-way down town. His face was covered with blood from a scalp-wound and a gash over his eyes. He nervously examined his pockets and found that he had been robbed of $6,000 and his gold watch and chain. Hailing a cab, he was driven to the Astor-Place Hotel, where his wounds were dressed. Then he reported his loss at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and Detectives Robinson and Blount were detailed to assist in finding the robbers.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Charles Mapleson, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

P. Mitchell, member of Parliament, of Montreal, is at the St. Louis Hotel.

Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman J. W. Dwight, of Dryden, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Jean G. Priest, of St. Louis; ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode-Island; William La Scott, of Erie, Penn., and Judge O. C. Pratt, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott and George B. Roberts, of Philadelphia; John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, and Robert Keep and Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

EX-REBELS IN THE ARMY

THE SENATE VOTES TO REMOVE THE RESTRICTION.

A LONG DEBATE ON A PRIVATE BILL RESULTING IN A VOTE TO REPEAL THE LAW AGAINST ADMITTING REBELS TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate, today, Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, asked unanimous consent to have the bill to remove the disabilities of James Monroe Heinkell, of Baltimore, taken up.

Heinkell served in the Confederate Army when a boy, and, under section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes, is ineligible to appointment in the Army. He thinks he may get an appointment as Paymaster in the Army, and asks to have his disabilities removed. Section 1,218 is as follows: "No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States."

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he should like to inquire why this special bill was pressed, instead of the bill introduced by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. McDonald] to repeal section No. 1,218 entirely.

That bill had been reported favorably by a majority of the Judiciary Committee—a majority of which he [Mr. Edmunds] was not one.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the committee, independently of the entire repeal of the statute, thought the case presented was one of individual exigency. The boy in question, at the age of sixteen, went from Maryland into Virginia, and was under arms when the war ended. He had taken no open allegiance, and held no office, but nevertheless, would be ineligible, by reason of military service, for appointment to any position in the Army. The committee thought proper, under the circumstances, to recommend the passage of a bill removing his disability.

"And I cannot see," continued Mr. Bayard, "why an individual case, so entirely advisable, should not be acted upon by the Senate. It is not a denial of the principle. It is simply an affirmation of the principle in the instance in question, and I can only say, for my part, that I do desire to speed the day when the men—the young men—all over this country, and their relatives and friends, may be enabled to testify their devotion to the public service by serving in every branch of it. We have them in the Executive and administrative departments in all respects to be desired that they may be seen as rapidly as possible following the flag of their country. It is the duty, I think, of every man, should it take every opportunity to encourage the youth of the country, who took steps unpatriotic or unwise—that they should be encouraged by every act of Congress, whether general or special, to come back and make this what we all wish it to be—a Government resting in the affections of the people.

Mr. EDMUNDS—We are not able, apparently, to get any very clear statement of the special and separate grounds on which this individual suspension of the statutes is to rest, except that in this special instance, instead of doing as Gen. Lee did in Virginia—with great pain, I am told—go with his State, and as many others felt it to be their duty, conscientiously no doubt, to go with their State, the particular object of the grace and favor above mentioned is that he did his duty to go against his State and away from it, to fight the cause which his State was engaged in supporting. And I am not criticising the conscientiousness of the young man. He was only 16. What importance has that fact? He was old enough to have a will of his own, and to render service to the enemies of the United States, the enemies of his own State, by leaving his State and the loyal side of the line. (If it is proper to use the word "loyal"—it has now got so unfashionable,) and go on the other side of the line, and fight his own flag and the flag of his own State, I bow gallantly by many a regiment from that State itself. And this is the special case that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] says is to confirm the principle of the law as it stands, to recognize it, but on account of special equities to suspend it in this one instance. I am not able to see, Mr. President, how that strengthens the case of the young gentleman at all. If there is anything in what the the Senator from Delaware says, of hastening the day when nothing that existed on the statute-books, and in the course of history during the four years, from 1861 to 1865, shall remain, it does not appear to me that this is the best possible occasion or way to hasten that day. I understand perfectly well, Mr. President—we all do—that that day has been apparently hastening for some time past, for I think it may be safely affirmed that there is no single statute that has been passed, either in peace or in war for the preservation of the Union, or to protect the liberties and the rights of the people preserved by the Union, that has not been assailed within the last two or three years, and of which it cannot be truthfully said that there has not been presented and pressed a measure to repeal and set aside every safeguard of liberty and equal rights, not *hostile to the States in rebellion, but having the same* features and system in every State in the Union; only the liberty and equal rights that Magna Charta defended in England, has been assailed, and is proposed to be wiped off from the statute-book. That is true. The day has been apparently hastening when every safeguard of liberty, under law and secured by law, in every State, so far as the Constitution of the United States permits it to be secured, is to be swept away. Nobody can question that. Even the security of judicial statutes, under the plain provisions of the existing Constitution—if we are dissatisfied with the new amendments, as a good many of us are—it is proposed to wipe out, and to leave to what is called State sovereignty the lives, the fortunes, and the safety of citizens of the United States, who are not responsible to the executive authority of the United States in any State, entirely to the State courts to declare that the supremacy of the State *against*, not *under*—the Constitution of the United States—*against* the Constitution of the United States, shall go so far as that her courts and her laws shall have jurisdiction in cases of matters of national concern and in cases arising under the National Constitution. But I need not waste your time, Mr. President, in particularizing or giving in historic de'ail all these steps which have been taken, and general, comprehensive and universal in their scope, that have been inaugurated, and that are intended to be put through, to sweep off every security that the Constitution has before now given to the national rights of the citizens of the United States. So far, Mr. President, the day has apparently been hastening. Whether it is a day that will hasten peace and good order and fraternity, which we all so much love, is open to great question. I do not think it is. For I would give no law to any State that was hostile to rebellion that I would not give my own. I would have no discrimination in respect of rights in different States, and I will not ask another State to live under a law that the people of my State cannot live under and do their duty to the people of the State of Vermont have been so misguided that they have thought that the Constitution of the United States and the rights that exist under it might be protected by national authority. Other people have thought differently and have pressed measures to overcome that idea. Perhaps they will succeed; perhaps they will not. This is one of them, and the special reason why we do not pass bravely or fall to pass bravely, the repeal of section 1,218, is that this young man left his loyal State and secured an office under a State in it. That is all. When the proper time comes, I wish to ask the yeas and nays on the third reading of this bill.

Mr. WHYTE—My object in rising is not to enter into any general discussion in regard to the principle which is involved in the legislation to which the Senator from Vermont has referred. The reason why this bill was put into its present form as a separate bill was to avoid unnecessary discussion in regard to this peculiar case. Because it is a case to which I suppose nobody would have any objection. This young man is a great-grandson of James Monroe, formerly a President of the United States, and who represented in his Administration that era of good feeling which I suppose prevailed in all the States at the present time. His father was for many years Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and rendered most distinguished service in that capacity. The youth was born and reared in Virginia. When the war broke out he was temporarily in Maryland, and returned, as Gen. Joe Johnston returned, who now honors a seat in the House, to the place of his nativity, and though but 16 years old, with that military ardor which had characterized his father, and which he inherited, he felt his duty was to the State that gave him birth. I trust that this young man will not be put in the category of all those in the Southern Army, but that he will stand on his own merits and that this bill will pass.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, thought it high time that section 1,218 was repealed. He proposed to amend the pending bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting, "that section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes [naming its provisions, as above,] be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

Mr. EDMUNDS—I am very glad that the Senator from Arkansas, who is always logical and always brave, has made that motion. I had just risen to make it myself in order to put this question on its true ground. I hope the amendment will be agreed to and when it is I ask the yeas and nays on the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to and the question being on the third reading of the bill, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 36, nays 22—a strict party vote, the Democrats voting yea and Republicans nay.

When Mr. HARRIS's name was called, he stated that he was paired on all political questions with the Senator from New-York. [Mr. Conkling] and asked the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] whether he considered this a political question.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I think decidedly it is, and one of the chief ones of the time.

Mr. HARRIS—Then I will withhold my vote.

The bill was read a third time. The question being on its passage, Mr. EDMUNDS said: "We have now this question presented upon perfectly fair grounds—no special legislation to provide for the favorites of partisan zeal, but the broad principle." He went on to say that the object of the bill was not to affect young men unless boys 13 years old were enlisted in the Confederate Army. Senators would see, by following it up, that the sole purpose and the effect of the repeal was to restore to the United States Army, among others, the very men who deserted it to make war against the flag that they had been educated and sworn to support. That was what it came to.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—With great deference to my friend, I say it seems to me such thing and that is falling upon him when he sees any such vision. I did suppose that the people of this country had a right to the services of every able-bodied man in time of war, and that if we should put into a war again—and no country can say it shall always be at peace—we have a right to the services of the men who were lately in the Confederacy. I did suppose that a long enough time had elapsed for quiet the fears of anybody who is not harassed with a nervousness that God forbid should ever harass me about the loyalty of the people of the South. How can any of these men get appointments in the Army? Only by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate. Who are likely to get positions? Certainly not the old men; certainly not the men who are verging on thirty or forty years and upward. Who are likely to be selected in case we should go into a war again? Not those alluded to by the Senator from Vermont, who left our own Army and went into the Confederate service. But there are men of military talent and experience who are as ready to serve now under the Star-spangled Banner as any men between here and Canada, and we are asked to wait a hundred or fifteen or twenty years before there is no political or any other necessity, I am not afraid of the Northern people on the question. The Northern people—a majority of them—was to bury the hatred of the war. They want peace. They want fraternity once more, and they do not want to reject the service of any competent and now loyal man by inquiring whether or not he did not at some time or another bear a sunshet in the Confederate Army.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, called attention to the fact that Congress had several times of late authorized appointments to the Army in order to be placed on the retired list, or persons who had rendered at the beginning of the war in order to keep out of the war. Under this bill any person in the Confederate Army could be appointed in the Army. He denounced the injustice of such proceedings. "I claim," he continued, "here in the presence of Senators for whom I have high respect, some of whom fought on the other side from none of the late contests; I say that there should be a distinction made in our Army, so-say, in time of peace, between those who fought for the Union and those who fought to destroy it. I have always maintained that, and I ever shall maintain it, not because I have feelings of animosity against those men; no such thing. They may have been misguided or not. That is not the question. They were found in a certain position against the Government. Being found there, they are not entitled again to wear the uniform of this country and draw its sword in preference to men who have always been faithful to it. Now, Sir, in time of war, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] asks if we would not allow these men to fight. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. When war comes, we will consider the question; but in time of peace, I say, without giving any opinion as to the future, I would not place a man in the Army, by the side of men who struggled for the existence of this Government, who fought for its destruction. I would not do it; I never will do it.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] that he is greatly mistaken when, in this and other like discussions, he uses the word "hatred," as apparently imputing to gentlemen who differ with him in opinion, any sentiment of animosity to our country. I know other good and true friends who, as we think, contrary to the Constitution and in violation of their duty to it, went into rebellion. Now, I say, I never impute to them, North or South, who imputes to any Republican, anywhere that I ever heard of, any such sentiment of hatred or animosity, makes a great mistake. It is not true. We are only, when we opposed these measures, doing what we consider to be necessary for the safety of the Union. We do it in love. It is not hatred, animosity, or prejudice against these gentlemen. We have labored under the impression that in every controversy there must be a right side and a wrong side, and the delusion that we are under, is, evidently, that we are on the right side of that controversy which prevailed; and that the consequences that followed from being on the right side, are those which the Senators desire that those who turned out to be on the wrong side shall reap, and not those on the right side.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over.

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.

SEVEN OF MR. WILLIAM ASTOR'S STABLE DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

The announcement of the sale at auction of seven of Mr. William Astor's best-known race-horses,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—1st col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—7th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—3d col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—6th col.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—2d.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—2d col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—7 col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—2d col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—3 & 4 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—2d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Purim Ball.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by rising barometer and colder westerly winds.

A long discussion was had in the House yesterday over the bill appropriating money to meet a deficiency in the star mail service. The two main purposes of the bill were defined by its supporters to be, the maintenance of the star service for the remainder of the fiscal year, and the pruning of the discretion of the department to expend all of an annual appropriation in nine months. It does not seem that the latter purpose is very clearly or completely provided for by the bill, and it was sharply criticised by Mr. BLACKBURN on this ground. It is worthy of note that the course of Second Assistant Postmaster-General BRADY was condemned by every one and defended by none. The facts which we have from time to time published in regard to his conduct were many of them cited in the debate, and were in no case disputed; nor was the criticism directed against him confined to the Democratic side. Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, made a particularly strong speech, in which he defined BRADY'S course as disobedient, dishonorable, and unworthy of a public officer and a gentleman. But it seems to us that a good deal of this indignation, which is perfectly reasonable in itself, is misdirected. Mr. BRADY is unquestionably guilty of all that he is accused of, and possibly of much more. His action has been grossly improper and contrary to the spirit of the law. But he is, after all, only a subordinate, and his unchecked, unrebuked, and unpunished misconduct involves the Postmaster-General and the President in very grave responsibility. They had it in their power long ago to have put a stop to what was going on, and they ought to have done so. Instead of which there is no evidence that this officer, utterly unfit as he is proved to be for his position, does not enjoy the confidence and approval of his superiors as much as ever. Congress cannot make his removal a condition to an appropriation, but it ought to take place unconditionally and promptly.

It is much to be desired that the gentlemen in Congress and elsewhere who insist that the South is, on the whole, rather more loyal than the North ever was to the National Government, should explain such incidents as are described in our Charleston dispatch this morning. It is now more than a year that United States Commissioner HUTCHINSON has been seeking the punishment of a ruffian who brutally and cowardly assaulted him because he had procured his arrest for breaking up a Republican meeting. Mr. HUTCHINSON'S efforts have come to nothing, owing to the manner in which the State Judicial and legal authorities have treated the case. We suppose that this is one of the matters which cannot be referred to except from "hatred" of the South; but we should like, in all sincerity, some decently reasonable explanation of the kind of "loyalty" which permits this sort of thing, not rarely, but as a rule. The least that the people of this country have a right to demand is that the officers of the National Government shall be effectively protected in the exercise of their duties in every State of the Union, and yet that is what is distinctly denied them in South Carolina. It may be that the General Government has no redress for this species of injury, but public opinion cannot fail to take note of such occurrences, and must be influenced by them.

The report that the State documents which are being printed in St. Petersburg so rapidly and so mysteriously relate to projected reforms which the recent outrage will probably nip in the bud, shows how completely the Nihilists are defeating their own cause. But for the similar attempts of 1866, 1867, and 1870, the reforms begun in 1861 would have been long since completed; but for the murderous violence of 1879-80, other and far wider reforms would have been already half accomplished. The enthusiastic reception given to the Czar a few days ago by the St. Petersburg students, hitherto the most ardent partisans of revolution, is abundantly significant. The truculent utterances of the *North German Gazette*, and the excitement produced by them, are just what is needed to foster this loyal impulse; and should the 2d of March have been really selected by the Nihilists for a grand effort of disaffection, they may find to their cost that such a choice is hardly wise in a country which remembers that that day is the anniversary, not only of the Czar's accession, but of the serf-emancipation likewise.

It is not clear that the unemployed people in San Francisco are in earnest in their threats, or whether they are merely talking for effect. Their threats are certainly bloody enough for the reddest and maddest of Communists. Having waited on a hotel-keeper to remonstrate with him concerning his employment of Chinese, the mob were informed that the proprietor would tolerate no interference with his private business. Whereupon the leaders of the mob calmly said that it would do no harm to kill such a man. A female mobocrat suggested dynamite as a means of removing Chinatown. KEARNEY, imparting information to the effect that he was to be assassinated by Chinese "highbinders," or ruffians, said that he would leave behind a list of names of people who should be guillotined. All this talk is highly incendiary, and it will not surprise anybody if there were to be a murderous riot by and by. The Kearneyites have lost their wits, or else they want sober people to think they have gone daft.

The great-grandson of President MONROE furnished the occasion for an unexpected and lively political debate in the United States Senate yesterday. A bill was introduced to permit him to enter the United States Army, notwithstanding the fact that he had been in the rebel service. Mr. EDMUNDS promptly objected to suspending the statute in an exceptional case, and challenged the majority to bring in a bill to repeal the statute, or else to abandon this particular proposition. The challenge was accepted by Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, and general debate followed, in which Messrs. EDMUNDS and LOGAN spoke against repeal and Mr. THURMAN for it. The advantage in vigor, logic, and point was decidedly on the Republican side. The Democrats raised the plea of "conciliation," declaring that everything should be done to make the past forgotten, to enlist those who went astray from 1861 to 1865 "under the Stars and Stripes," and so on through the list of unglittering generalities all too familiar to the country. But there is a common-sense side to this question which ought not to be obscured. Whatever may be said of other branches of the public service, it is plain that no man who has fought against his country need just yet be enrolled in the Army. It is not too much to say that he never ought to be; but whatever may happen in the future, there is no necessity at present for soldiers or officers who have not always been faithful. The talk about the exclusion of those who have been rebels being a "brand" of dishonor is pure nonsense. It is simply a recognition of a fact which there is no occasion to ignore, and which, as long as the generation which took part in our civil war continues in existence, ought not to be ignored.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The State Convention has done its work without making any very serious blunders. The selection, both as temporary and permanent Chairman, of a second-rate journalist, whose only claim to distinction was his persistent habit of sinking the journalist in the politician, was neither a wise nor a dignified proceeding. It was, in fact, merely an exhibition of that vulgar kind of political bravado and personal arrogance which so seriously detract from Senator CONKLING'S influence as a party leader, and in virtue of which he excites a quite unnecessary amount of enmity. The anti-Grant minority of the convention were unfortunate in their chief spokesman. Mr. FORSTER is a man of excellent intentions, but, as is not uncommon with him, he allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. Nobody has ever thought of objecting to the phrase about nominating the delegates from the Congressional districts, "for the consideration of the convention," and a little familiarity with the forms observed at preceding conventions might have saved Mr. FORSTER a totally superfluous frittering away of the minority's power of effective opposition.

The New-York delegation to the Chicago Convention is instructed to use its earnest and united efforts to secure the nomination of Gen. GRANT. The moral effect of these instructions will not be lost on the Republicans of the country by any pretense that the convention was the mere instrument of recording the will of Senator CONKLING. The sentiment of the convention in favor of Gen. GRANT was much stronger than its allegiance to Mr. CONKLING, and it was in this, as in other respects, a body very fairly representing the Republicans of the State. Mr. CONKLING merely floated with a current which he could not stem, if he would, and so far as his personal influence molded the organization of the convention, it was in a way calculated neither to disarm the hostility of opponents nor to attract the support of waverers. So far as the power of official patronage was felt in the convention, it was adverse to Gen. GRANT, and there was no struggle for leadership within the party which obscured the main issue before the convention. That was fairly decided on its merits, and New-York throws her 70 Republican delegates into the scale of GRANT'S nomination with a degree of emphasis and unanimity which is a hopeful augury for the decision with which her 35 Electoral votes will be cast for his election.

No effort was made to set aside the choice of delegates made by the representatives of the Congressional districts. There are among these delegates men who declared their opposition to Gen. GRANT'S candidacy and men who are known as supporters of Mr. BLAINE. There was no attempt to enforce a unit rule by which the individual preferences of the delegates could be trammeled, in the event of a failure to secure the nomination of Gen. GRANT. The delegation will have passed beyond the control of any of its members, in the somewhat improbable event of its having to decide upon the claims of other candidates. It is true that any definite instructions whatever involve a denial of the rights of minorities, which would have been at least partially maintained by leaving the delegates to carry out the mandates, expressed or understood, received from their districts. It is equally true that the instruction to vote for Gen. GRANT was carried by a much smaller majority than that which agreed to "present" the name of ROSCOE CONKLING to the Cincinnati Convention. In 1876, Mr. CURTIS'S amendment against any specific pledge received only 113 votes, while Mr. FORSTER'S resolution against instruction was sustained yesterday by 180 votes. If the minority of the convention be accepted as the measure of opposition to Mr. CONKLING, it has gained 67 votes in four years, while his supporters have lost 34 votes. That is to say, the Grant instructions were sustained by a majority of 37, as against a majority of 138 for "presenting" CONKLING in 1876. But the result of yesterday's convention will, nevertheless, excite far less dissatisfaction within the ranks of the party, and be regarded with far more satisfaction by Republicans throughout the country, than the decision of the convention of 1876.

The series of resolutions adopted by the convention can hardly be called a platform. They were simply a declaration of the claims of Gen. GRANT couched in the peculiar dialect of conventions. As there will be no other State Convention this year—the names of the Presidential Electors and of the members of the new State Committee being selected yesterday—a good opportunity was lost to place the Republican Party of the State in line with the most advanced principles of party policy. Perhaps, the chief reason for this omission was a desire to avoid the embarrassing necessity of any reference to the work of the present Administration. The caution was more characteristic of the politician than the statesman, but in this, as in other respects, there is the consolation that if the convention failed to reach ideal excellence, at least it maintained a certain level of moderation, fairness, and common sense which has not always characterized party councils held under similar auspices.

READJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

There are two conditions of the labor market which develop a tendency on the part of workmen to strike. One is seen when dullness and depression, by whatever cause produced, occasion a shrinkage of prices, a falling off in the demand for the products of labor, and a necessity for curtailing both the cost and the amount of production. A fall in wages is, at such a time, inevitable, but it is almost always resisted. The cut-down, however inexorably demanded by the exigencies of the time, is in many cases met by a refusal to continue work. Strikes under such circumstances are always doomed to failure, and entail hardships and privations which might in some measure be avoided. The employer has every advantage on his side. He is making little or no profit; often he continues to carry on business at a loss, because he is reluctant to throw his men wholly out of employment at a time when there is no demand for their services elsewhere, and because he wishes to keep going, if possible, and be ready for a favorable turn in the tide. The hard times are shared by employers and workmen, and enforced idleness and privation or starvation wages on one side are accompanied by bankruptcies and galling disasters on the other. But, while laborers must lose the slight resource left them if work stops altogether, the employer often gains by it, and can generally manage to bridge over the period of depression without actual distress. At such a time the two parties to the labor contract ought to understand the position of each other and be mutually considerate. A strike is foolish, and makes matters worse for the workmen. Experience of this phase of the subject is within easy recollection.

The other condition of things that gives rise to strikes appears upon a renewal of activity, an advance of prices, an increased demand for the products of labor, and the recovery of a fair margin of profit. Workmen are in haste to demand a share in the benefits of improvement, and if it is not readily conceded, they again refuse to work and resort to a system of coercion by combinations within the different trades and even among their separate forces. Here, as before, they are apt to ignore the economic principles that are at work, but they have a certain advantage on their side. If the revival in business is substantial and of a permanent character, there is a certain amount of normal advance in prices, a part of which legitimately belongs to labor. If employers derive advancing profits from an increasing business, and wages have been previously depressed, they can afford to pay their workmen better, and will feel compelled to do so rather than lose their services. It will not be so easy as before to draw from other sources, and they cannot allow their business to stop without a very sensible loss. Here, again, the the mutual character of the relation of employer and employed should be considered and a willingness exhibited on both sides to share amicably in advantages, as they were forced to share in disadvantages before. The parties on both sides are subject to human weakness, and there is no doubt that the employer is often as reluctant to admit his workman to a part in the benefit of better times as was the latter to accept his portion of hardship in the bad times. But there is no more justification for strikes in the one case than in the other. They can only result in loss, which will fall chiefly on those engaged in them.

We are now in the condition of things which is the counterpart of that which we passed through in the years of depression. Strikes are taking place in several important trades in this City and elsewhere, and there are threats of an extended movement for extorting better wages. There is greater activity than has been known before for several years in almost all departments of productive industry; prices are advancing, and with them the cost of living, and profits are certainly better than they have been for a long time. Labor ought to and will share in the benefit, but strikes are not justified, because they are neither necessary nor calculated to improve the case of the workmen. Many employers are voluntarily advancing wages, others show a disposition to meet reasonable demands, and in all cases the adjustment should be left to the parties immediately concerned. If certain employers refuse to do what seems to their workmen to be simple justice, the latter are, of course, at liberty to leave them, each acting on his individual volition; but there is no propriety in an attempt to coerce each other, much less in combinations that shall make no discrimination as to the merits of different cases. If the labor market is really in a condition to make their services worth more than they are getting, they have their redress in seeking employment elsewhere, and the rising tendency of things will enable them to get it. No one establishment or number of establishments will be able to keep wages below their normal rate very long. For this reason the strikes, actual and threatened, are without sufficient justification, and there is little ground for supposing they will be long sustained. Mutual interest will assert itself and effect an adjustment. But there is one thing to be remembered on both sides. The altitude of wages and profits during the time of inflation was abnormal, and is not to be regained. The whole of the ground apparently lost cannot be recovered; but though the figures representing income are destined to be smaller, they may denote a condition of things from which quite as much satisfaction is to be derived. Moreover, our industrial prosperity is not fully re-established, and patience and prudence are both called for while the transition is going on.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

The latest mail advices from Europe show that the anxiety occasioned by the proposed increase of the German Army has not diminished. The tone of discussion has visibly changed, but it is none the less indicative of grave uneasiness. The plain facts of the case were at first obscured in a fog of vague speculation and haphazard theorizing. This has now cleared away, and the Army bill itself, and the *exposé* of motives by which the German military authorities accompany and seek to justify it, are being soberly examined with a view to determining precisely what they indicate. No aid is to be had from Berlin in this examination, as the German Government declines to be accountable to foreign nations for its home military policy. The bill and the excuses for it have been pretty carefully analyzed, however, and the process has not been without fruit. In presenting to the Bundesrath his bill for increasing the Army of the German Empire from 401,000 to 427,000 men, as the regular peace footing, Marshal VON MOLTKE urged in its support the plea that the armed forces of Germany are outnumbered by those of France and Russia. The French military correspondent of the London *Standard* exposes some of the misrepresentations by which he made this appear to be true. The Marshal says the German infantry consists of but 469 battalions, while the French infantry has 641. The misleading nature of this comparison appears when it is known that the French battalions muster barely 420 men each, or an aggregate of 269,220, while the German battalions are 592 strong, giving a total of 277,748. Moreover, while he thus exaggerates the strength of the French effectives, the Marshal is silent as to the vastly superior organization of the German Army, particularly in the availability of the reserves. Germany can put into the field 2,500,000 without calling on its last reserves; and so perfect is its mechanism of mobilization that this could be effected inside a fortnight. The system which makes possible this amazing celerity is of long standing in Germany, and is in perfect working order. Its adoption in France dates no further back than 1872, and the first class of reserves will not be complete till next year, while the second class, called the territorial army—corresponding to the German Landwehr—cannot be fully organized before 1886. As if these important elements of superiority over France were not sufficiently assuring, the new bill provides for the drilling during several weeks in the year of the Ersatz reserve, consisting of the surplus of young men who are enrolled every year. This adds another 30,000 to the Empire's force of trained soldiers. The comparison of German with Russian strength is not less misleading. The Russian Army is something appalling on paper. With her population of seventy millions, besides the wild hordes of Asia, she is able to maintain an army of effectives about one-third greater than Germany's. But the defects of her Army organization are notorious. The law of general liability to military duty has been in operation but eight years, and the frame-work of her reserves is not yet complete. Add to this the fact that her system of mobilization is cumbrous and uncertain, owing to imperfect organization and lack of railway facilities, and it will readily be seen that Germany, even with her present equipment, has little to fear from Russia's "peace footing" of 750,000 men.

Marshal VON MOLTKE is an old soldier and knows that it is always the part of prudence to overestimate the enemy's force. He is, doubtless, also sufficiently well skilled in the ways of legislation to appreciate the probable effect of his comparisons upon the members of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. But it is absurd to suppose that the mind of BISMARCK, where the project took its rise, is being preyed upon by any fears of Russian or French aggression. There is a palpable disingenuousness in the motives assigned for increasing the Army. The necessity for enlarging the peace footing as a measure of prudence does not exist. An ulterior and concealed purpose may reasonably be inferred. The hard, practical aspects of the measure make it still more difficult to ascribe it to mere jealousy or the empty pride of superior numbers. In the present condition of Germany, it is a desperate piece of business to pass a law which entails an immediate outlay of $6,250,000 and an annual expenditure of $4,000,000. The German budget shows a deficit of $4,000,000 already. She has a national debt of $1,047,200,000. She spent $101,626,000 on her Army and Navy last year. Her industries are by no means in a flourishing condition, and just at the time when this new change makes the prospects of the working man and the tax-payer still more desperate, she has seen fit to surround herself with barriers to the free interchange of her products with other States. The number of men which her military laws withdraw from productive industry and make a burden to the State is already enormous. It is proposed to increase this burden. No wonder Bavaria cries out against a further increase of taxation.

It is not strange that the uneasiness awakened by the promulgation of this bill does not disappear on a full consideration of its military and economic aspects. The fine words of Marshal VON MOLTKE in his letter to an inquiring artisan, on the inhumanity of war and the desirability of peace, if peace were possible, seem but hollow insincerity when read in the light of his military preparations. If the peace of Europe is soon broken, it looks very much as if it would be on the part of Germany herself, and not by the initiative of her neighbors. Russia's terrible domestic troubles give her enough to think about without undertaking a foreign war. No nation ever manifested a less warlike disposition than France at the present moment. The tone of her public press and the course of her current legislation is peaceful, though she is not unmindful of what is going on in Germany, nor of the possible bearing of these military preparations upon her own destiny. If Germany intends to provoke a war, now or next year, it is impossible to guess whom she will select as her enemy. From her conciliatory attitude toward certain of the powers, it is easier to say whom she will not select. She has recently concluded a treaty with Austria. She has sent the heir to her crown to cement a friendship with Italy. Since the opening of Parliament, the Berlin journals which are understood to reflect official opinion have abounded in unctuous flattery of Lord BEACONSFIELD, his party and his policy. They proudly state that England is expected to keep France quiet in the event of a war between Germany and Russia. For this reason they rejoice at the recent Tory victories in Liverpool and Southwark as indicating a continuance in power of the party likely to be most helpful to them.

"THE CHINESE MUST GO."

There is every reason to believe that within a few days a San Francisco mob will make an attack on the Chinamen. The preparations for this attack are in open progress, and Mr. DENIS KEARNEY, the eminent California statesman whom Mr. HAYES once honored with a long interview at the White House, is now appealing to his followers to furnish money for erecting a neat and serviceable gallows on the Sand Lots whereon to hang the wretches who are guilty of the crime of being Chinamen. As the Mayor of the city is the ally and tool of KEARNEY, no protection will be given by him to the Chinese, and the fate of these unhappy heathen, in case the anticipated riot takes place, can easily be imagined.

There are a few weak sentimentalists in the Eastern States who would look upon a massacre of the Chinese in San Francisco as a shameful crime. When that event occurs they will denounce KEARNEY and KALLOCH with much energy, and will assert that the American nation has been disgraced. Such people, however, have nothing to do with real politics, and their opinions are of very little consequence.

Practical men are growing tired of the foolish sentimentality which is talked in Eastern cities concerning the Chinese. We are told that because the United States has made a treaty with China guaranteeing protection to Chinese residing in this country, it is a disgraceful breach of faith to permit the San Francisco Chinamen to be persecuted and massacred. Suppose it is. What of it? Can China compel us to keep a treaty, and if not, can we be expected to keep it? The United States has made numerous treaties with our Indian tribes, and violated them whenever the Northwestern voter has desired to seize the land of the Indians. It is one of the fundamental principles of our Government that we are under no obligation to keep treaties made with Indians, since the latter are weak and powerless. We keep treaties made with nations like England and France, who are able to resent bad faith and dishonesty on our part, but the Indians can be cheated with impunity. We can apply the same reasoning to the treaty which exists between the United States and China. We can violate it with impunity, since China cannot possibly invade our coasts with a powerful fleet and batter down our towns. As for pretending that we must keep a treaty because it would be dishonorable to do otherwise, that is mere sentimental nonsense. To tell a Government that has recognized no law of honesty at home in its dealings with weak copper-colored people, that it must be honorable when dealing with weak yellow people, is a waste of breath.

Of course, it would be possible to put an end to lawless persecution of the Chinese, provided it were popular to do so, but it so happens that it would be unpopular. Which great political party is foolish enough to risk losing the votes of the Pacific States by undertaking to do justice to the Chinese? What if it is morally right to do justice even to yellow heathen? Politicians do not make a practice of doing right because it is right. They are practical men, and their rule of conduct is to do what will secure votes. It would not pay for any politician or any party to take up the cause of the Chinamen. Votes are not to be obtained in that way. The true way to please the Sand Lot voters is either to openly sympathize with their hatred of the Chinese, or to ignore the whole subject, and, after the Chinese have been massacred, to mildly deprecate such irregular action on the part of the impulsive working men of San Francisco.

What, then, is the use of the sentimental talk concerning the poor Chinamen, and the duty of keeping our treaty with China, which we hear from visionary people who know nothing of politics? DENIS KEARNEY and his followers intend to drive out the Chinamen, and there is no more reason for protecting the Chinese against him than there has been for protecting the Indians against white men who wanted their lands. The question of the right and wrong of the matter is of no consequence, since the motive which governs in our public affairs is a desire to secure votes, not a sentimental desire to do right for the right's sake. The sooner the Chinamen are exterminated the sooner San Francisco will be at peace. If any one calls this a brutal and shameful doctrine, it may be retorted that such a criticism comes rather late in the day. We have systematically treated the Indians with the same technical injustice with which the Chinese are now threatened, and so long as our people accept quietly the profits of such a policy, it behooves them to remain quiet concerning the persecution of the Chinese and the violation of our treaty obligations with China.

There is precisely one eminent American citizen who has openly shown his contempt for KEARNEY and his gang—heedless of the votes that he might thereby lose. Gen. GRANT snubbed KEARNEY in San Francisco by refusing to see that person when he called at Gen. GRANT'S hotel. Perhaps Gen. GRANT would also have the courage to protect the Chinese, in case he were in a position to do so, but then he is not a professional politician, and disdains to bid for votes by courting demagogues. This is probably one of the reasons why his possible election to the Presidency is regarded by some people as a danger to our institutions. It would probably be a serious danger to Mr. KEARNEY and his kind, should they undertake to indulge in arson and murder.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LA DAMNATION DE FAUST."

The third performance last night of Hector Berlioz's immortal work, though announced as the last, will, it is to be hoped, be followed by others soon. Certainly, Dr. Damrosch cannot ask any greater evidence of its appreciation by the public than he has received at each of the four performances, which include the first public rehearsal. Last night's audience was quite as numerous as before, and filled every seat and all the available standing-room in both the large and small halls. It is a fact worth mentioning that this last audience contained a very large percentage of the same subscribers who have every time secured their seats in advance as soon as the office was opened. Judging by the enthusiasm and evidences of profound interest, the Symphony Society could give a weekly performance with assurances of perfect success, and it is certain that the wish of every lover of music who has been so fortunate as to hear "La Damnation de Faust," is uttered in this expression of the hope that New-York has by no means heard the last of it. The rendering of the orchestral part of the work was fully as good as before, the chorus, though not so numerous, was strong enough and sang with the same spirit and massive tone, while there was one important improvement in the solos. Mr. Jordan, the tenor, was in better and stronger voice than he has been previously, and was accordingly more effective in his part, the music of which he has always delivered tastefully and artistically. The other soloists did not differ from their former renderings, and all sang well, Mr. Remmertz, as usual, being particularly effective as Mephistopheles, the music of which he enters into with uncommon zeal, and seems to enjoy singing. THE TIMES has already made special mention of the principal features of the composition—its wonderful and original orchestration, its descriptive and dramatic character, and the beauty and grace of some of the songs, which appear all the more noticeable by contrast with some of the more powerful choruses. The musical intelligence which has guided this large body of performers through the difficulties of their task will doubtless be recognized hereafter with even more genuine appreciation than heretofore.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Aquarium is now under the management of Mr. Charles Reiche and his brother, and performances are still given there twice each day. The admission price, it should be added, has been reduced. Mr. Frank Melville and a well-organized circus company are the chief attractions, though the celebrated troupe of Kentucky horses are among the interesting things to be seen there.

The last of Mr. Wilhelm Mueller's chamber-music soirées at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening, was a gem of its kind, and attracted a large audience. Mr. Mueller was assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Messrs. Richard Arnold, Gantsberg, and Gramm, and the Misses Lobeck. The programme was smoothly interpreted. If one number is to be selected above another for its perfect performance, it was the "Trout" quintet of Schubert.

The announcement that Mr. George Vandenhoff would appear this afternoon at Chickering Hall must, unfortunately, be corrected. Mr. Vandenhoff is too sick to leave his house, and is forced, therefore, to disappoint the public. However, Mr. Vale, his enterprising manager, has arranged a mixed programme for the occasion, so that the favorite reader's place will be well filled. Those who will take part in the programme are: Mr. A. P. Burbank, elocutionist; Mrs. S. S. Starr, soprano; Mr. J. P. Corliss, tenor, and Mr. Thomas Mann, pianist.

The public will be glad to know that Mr. Edwin Booth is organizing a dramatic and musical entertainment to be given on Thursday evening next, March 4, for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. The list of artists who will take part in this affair contains all the members of Mr. Booth's company, who, with the tragedian himself, will give the third act of "Hamlet," the third act of "Othello," and "The Taming of the Shrew." The musical part of the programme will be rendered by Mr. Ole Bull, Mlle. Valleria, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi, and Mr. Mapleson gives the use of the Academy of Music for the evening. Further details will soon be announced.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT WHITE, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon Robert White, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, died Tuesday, at his station on Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, of phthisis pulmonalis, at the age of 32 years. Dr. White took his degree in medicine in the Harvard University, and located at Boston. Subsequently he spent some time in the hospitals of Europe, and at a later period was attached to the Royal Maternity Hospital in Edinburgh. On his return to America he entered the United States Marine Hospital Service, where he remained until his death. Dr. White was designated by the Surgeon-General to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, which duty he courageously performed. He also accompanied the party in the revenue cutter Rush on her cruise to Alaska, of which trip he prepared a scientific report of much value, and made some valuable contributions to the Smithsonian Institution. He was a genial, courteous gentleman, with great earnestness of character and perseverance.

FEODOR-NICOLAIEWICZ GLINKA.

The cable announces the death, in St. Petersburg yesterday, of Feodor-Nicolaiewicz Glinka, the Russian author, at the advanced age of 92 years. Born in 1788, in the Government of Smolensk, he was trained for the Army, and when but a lad of 17 served as an officer in the campaign of Austerlitz. Literary tastes led him to resign from the Army soon afterward, but he rejoined it in 1812, and fought in the campaigns against France until the definite peace of 1815 was secured. He then became attached, as Colonel, to the Military Governor of St. Petersburg, but fell into disgrace through imprudent relations with suspected persons. He has long been recognized as one of the best military writers of Russia, and leaves valuable histories of the various campaigns in which he was engaged. As a poet he obtained considerable reputation for his war songs, and in general literature ranked with the foremost of the Russian authors of his time.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. Gideon Frost, one of the oldest Quaker preachers on Long Island, and founder of the Friends College at Locust Valley, died at his home at Glenhead yesterday afternoon, aged 83 years.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. John Hartley, Twenty-second Infantry, will report in person to Major Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery, in charge of the publication of the official records of the rebellion, for duty at his office.

Medical Director George Peck is detached as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to duty as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia. Surgeon Newton L. Bates is detached as a member of the Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to duty as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia. Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb is detached from duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, and is ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk. Naval Constructor George R. Baush, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New-York.

The Navy Department is informed that the Constitution was at Aspinwall on the 14th inst. The Pensacola, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Rodgers, was at Callao Jan. 29, and will be at Panama about March 1.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate how many Paymasters are now on the rolls of the Navy, how many of such the laws authorize, how and under what circumstances Paymaster Edward Bellows became dropped from the roll of such, with the record and proceedings affecting him, and how and under what circumstances he had been restored to the list of Paymasters.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CINCINNATI.

A REPORT THAT TILDEN'S AGENTS ARE SECURING THE BEST HOTELS—REVIVING A JEWETT BOOM.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The members of the Cincinnati Democratic delegation who have returned from Washington are of the belief that Tilden will make every possible effort to secure the nomination here in June. Col. C. W. Woolley, the gentleman who looked after Tilden's interests in Florida in 1876, and sent the cipher telegrams signed "Fox," says Tilden's agents are negotiating to buy up all the best hotels in the city for their own use, thus crowding out all the other delegations. "I hear," said he, "that they have already secured some 200 rooms in one of the largest, for that purpose. It is to the interest of the hotels, as well as that of the city, that they divide their delegations as much as possible. Now, we want the Republican Convention here in four years, and it would be well for the hotels to use judgment in their appointments at this time. In future, should such a plan as this be successful, it would be a very easy thing for a candidate to secure all the hotels at command and work accordingly." Inquiry at the hotels in regard to this statement elicited the fact that telegrams had been received at the Gibson House, from Albany, asking that 200 rooms and 60 parlors be secured.

The selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the convention has brought the name of Hugh J. Jewett, of Zanesville, again into prominence. Senator Marriott, one of the Ohio delegation to Washington, says Jewett was the only man talked of there who could harmonize all elements. A vigorous Jewett Club was formed at Zanesville last night.

THE MILITARY LAND BILL DEFEATED.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR SENATOR EDMUNDS AFTER A PROTRACTED DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The defeat to-day of the bill providing for the payment of 6¼ cents per acre out of the National Treasury to each of 19 States, for the amount of land located in them with military warrants, is a signal victory for Senator Edmunds. The debate upon this bill began Feb. 10. A favorable report had been made by Senator Plumb, and Senator McDonald had been selected as the bill's champion. At the very beginning of the discussion Senator Edmunds moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and supported his motion by a masterly argument, which consumed the Senate's working time for nearly two days. Many other Senators followed him, and there are very few who have not taken part in the debate. The passage of the bill would have been equivalent to a gift of at least $4,000,000 to the States mentioned, and Iowa's share would have been nearly $900,000. The bill was strongly supported by the Senators from those States which would have been benefited, almost without exception, although Senators from some States which would have received only a few thousand dollars, suggested a more equal division of the money. When the States in question were admitted to the Union it was stipulated that they should receive from the Government 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands situated within their limits, to be used for internal public improvements. Inasmuch as the Government received no money for the homesteads it has given its veteran soldiers, the opponents of the bill objected to a bestowal upon the States of 5 per cent. of an arbitrary valuation of these lands, and held on this and other grounds that the States had no claim, either in justice or equity, upon the Government for the sum involved.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $254,963 34; and from Customs $637,183 29.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Saturday, the 21st inst.

President Hayes to-day transmitted to both houses of Congress a report and draft of a bill submitted by the Public Land Commission, appointed under the act of March 3, 1879. The first part of the report discusses the defects of public land laws. It is proposed to divide the public lands into five classes, viz.: Arable, irrigable, pasturage, timber, and mineral; and each class is to be disposed of under laws specially applicable thereto. The commission recommends a sweeping repeal of the existing Mineral laws, with a reservation in favor of all vested rights.

ASKING A JUDGE'S IMPEACHMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25.—In the House of Delegates to-day, Dr. Bruce, a delegate from Allegany County, presented a memorial of citizens of Cumberland and Allegany Counties, preferring charges against Judge George A. Pearre, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State, with a view to his impeachment. The memorial contains eight charges, accusing Judge Pearre of receiving and accepting, on divers and frequent occasions, fees for legal advice and services while acting as Judge of hat circuit; alleging that he has sat in judgment in cases in which he was personally interested; that he has been heard to use vile, profane, and indecent language while upon the bench, and personally assailed and threatened a member of the Bar; that he has used his influence upon the bench in dictating co-appointments; that he has frequently transformed the consulting-room of the Court-house into a place of assignation, and that he secretly associates with lewd and dissolute women. The memorial asks that the charges be referred to a committee for investigation, to the end that, if ascertained to be true, Judge Pearre may be impeached and brought before the Senate to answer. The memorial was referred to a special committee of seven.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF LIBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Messrs. Wallis, Hoolah & Ashbrook, proprietors, and Ernst Heiner, editor of the *Dramatic and Musical Mirror*, of this city, were to-day arrested on a charge of libel preferred by Charles R. Gardiner, of the theatrical paper, the *Mirror*, of New-York. The article complained of was published in the *Dramatic and Musical Mirror*, of this city, two or three weeks ago, when Minnie Palmer's "Boarding School" combination was playing at the Park Theatre. Gardiner, it was said, had been business manager for Miss Palmer, and the alleged libelous article charged that he had tried to ruin the young lady's business, and had attempted to prevent her securing the engagement of her company at the Park. Mr. Gardiner denies the charges and states that he can prove their utter falsity. There will probably be some bitter criminations and recriminations before the contest between the parties is ended.

NEW-JERSEY GRAND ARMY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The annual session of the Department of New-Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, was held in this city to-day. One hundred and forty delegates, representing 38 Posts, were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander—G. W. Gile, of Post No. 5, Camden; Senior Vice-Commander—J. I. Vanalst, of Post No. 3, Jersey City; Junior Vice-Commander—Mr. Houghton, of No. 16, New-Brunswick; Medical Director—Dr. E. L. Welling, of Mercer County; Chaplain—Alexander Preudit, of Post No. 18, Hackettstown.

A BIBLE ANNIVERSARY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb 25.—A large representation of the friends of the Bible from all parts of the State met to-day, in this city, to take into consideration the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the Wickliffe translation of the Bible. It was resolved to hold a convention in Trenton some time in September next. Executive and local committees were appointed to carry out the plans.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE OPPONENTS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—The Committee on Commerce has been ordered to draft resolutions to instruct the Maine delegation in Congress to represent to that body that the East River bridge, New-York, is a nuisance, and an obstruction to navigation.

THE CZAR'S UNEASY THRONE

THE SENSE OF INSECURITY OBSERVABLE IN RUSSIA.

FEARS THAT SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN BEFORE THE EMPEROR'S ANNIVERSARY—THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE FRONTIER—RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "There is certainly a sense of insecurity observable in every direction here, and while there is great fear that something will happen before the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne, there is also a settled idea, which is destined, probably, to be disappointed, that the Czar will proclaim something new on that occasion. The most important fact connected with the latter expectation is that very important State documents are in course of passing through the press in the printing office of the fourth section. A certain number of trustworthy men have been working at these papers for three weeks. The contents of the papers are to be kept a profound secret, and in order that nothing should leak out, the printers are kept in charge of an officer, and are under lock and key. This proves that something unusual is being prepared, but as it was begun prior to the explosion in the Winter Palace, that event may have somewhat changed the good intentions of the Czar."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The recent article in the *North German Gazette* on Russian fortifications has created such a sensation that the communication in reply to it declaring that 'the fact of a State fortifying its own frontier does not necessarily betray hostility toward its neighbors,' which that journal says is from a noteworthy source, may be an editorial device to weaken the force of its previous production. It is considered significant that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, who arrived in Berlin on Tuesday, was received with much impressiveness. He was met at the railway station by the Emperor's brother, Prince Charles, the Princes Frederick Charles and Alexander, Prince August of Wurtemberg, and several other high personages, and a guard of honor of the Second Foot Guards. Prince Charles gave a banquet, at which the Emperor and all the Princes were present. The Emperor afterward held a brilliant reception at the palace in honor of the Grand Duke Nicholas."

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says the *North German Gazette* indulges in a variety of hypotheses on Russia's fortification projects, and from these hypotheses manufactures a hypothetical policy. The *Journal* comes to the conclusion that the opinion expressed in a recent German pamphlet still holds good—namely, that the feeling existing in Russia that Germany will not attack her can only proceed from the belief that Germany has always been Russia's truest friend, and that the two countries have no fundamentally divergent interests.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Russia appears inclined to treat the refusal of China to ratify the Kuldja treaty, if persisted in, as an affront necessitating a diplomatic rupture, as the treaty has been signed by the Czar."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—It has been decided that Gen. Louis Melikoff shall be appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, in place of Gen. Gourkho.

The *Molva* states that on Sunday last the Superintendent of Police delivered to the Chief of Artillery six shrapnel shells which were found in a tramway car. The Chief thereupon ordered a verification to be made of all the ammunition stored in the district, and discovered that 13 shells were missing.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has handed documents to the French authorities incriminating Hartmann in the attempt on the life of the Czar at Moscow.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A large tenant-right meeting, near Portadown, County Armagh, to-day, was attacked by 3,000 Orangemen, armed with bludgeons, who stormed the platform and then dispersed the meeting. The tenant-righters were outnumbered, and 20 of them were seriously injured. The Orange party considered the meeting to be of a seditious character.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Standard* says the Home Rulers, at an adjourned meeting yesterday, decided not to propose a direct negative to Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution against obstruction, but to allow debate on the main question to be conducted generally by English and Scotch members. The Home Rulers will content themselves with insuring a continuance of the debate for three days, reserving their strength for subsequent discussion on the several amendments, notably that of Mr. Dillwyn, Liberal member for Swansea, as to the expediency of introducing such resolutions in the last session of Parliament, which is expected to receive a large measure of Liberal support.

Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan, the Irish agitators, having been served with copies of the indictments against them, will plead on Saturday, the last day for pleading.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says there is no reason whatever to suppose the Government intend to dissolve Parliament before the work of the present session is finished, unless circumstances prove too strong for them, but a dissolution can hardly happen if the Opposition join hands cordially with the Government to give effect to Sir Stafford Northcote's resolutions against obstruction.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is reported that the Greek brigands who captured Col. Synge and his wife near Salonica, fix the amount to be paid for their ransom at £4,000. Negotiations for the release of the captives are proceeding." A later dispatch announces that a letter from Col. Synge says the brigands demand £15,000 for the release of himself and his wife.

The *Morning Post* says it has reasons to believe that the Queen contemplates going to Germany in the Spring to visit the tomb of her daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died in 1878.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Newman is suffering from the effects of a fall, by which one of his ribs was broken, but his condition is now as favorable as can be expected, considering his advanced age. The Cardinal is in his 79th year.

The timber in a yard in Glasshouse-street, Vauxhall, London, fell to-day, killing 5 persons and wounding 16.

The Minister resident here of the Argentine Republic has communicated a telegram to the press stating that the question of the election of a new President is considered as settled in favor of Gen. Roca. His opponent, Dr. Tejedor, Governor of Buenos Ayres, who was supported solely by the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, has retired from the field. Dr. Tejedor's partisans have been disarmed, and all fear of a conflict has been removed.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Republican Left has selected M. Albert Grévy as candidate for the Life Senatorship, made vacant by the death of M. Crémieux.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The royal tribunal has confirmed the death sentence of Otero, who attempted to kill the King.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—A Greek has been arrested here for having in his possession an infernal machine. He claims that he is an English subject. He first admitted, then retracted the statement, that he contemplated an attack on the Sultan, and asserted that the machine was bought by his brother, who was consequently arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Lahore reports that fighting was renewed at Herat, between Kabuli and Herati regiments, and the former were completely defeated.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HINK.

The inquest as to the murder of Mrs. Harriet Hink was continued at Paterson yesterday, but without eliciting any important new evidence. So far nothing whatever connecting Patrick Henry Bracken with the murder has been disclosed, and the Police seem to be without a single clue to the perpetrator of the crime, but Bracken is still detained in jail, nominally as a witness. Coroner Rutan started last night for Port Jervis and Middletown to see if he could learn anything concerning the woman's past life that would suggest the existence of a motive on the part of any one to cause her death. He says her relatives from that section showed no emotion over her murder, and, having persuaded a Paterson gentleman to become responsible for the expenses of her burial, left for home immediately after the funeral, without taking any measures to reimburse him for the money he had advanced.

NO CASE FOR A JURY.

Charles A. Buddensieck, a builder, residing at No. 112 East Fifty-second-street, was placed on trial before Recorder Smyth in General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment found in March, 1878, charging him with violation of the Sanitary Code. The specific charge of violation of the Health laws made against Buddensieck was that the plumbing work of the houses Nos. 100 and 102 East Fifty-second-street was defective, and the soil-pipe not ventilated, thereby, as alleged, flooding the premises with deadly sewer-gas, and causing numerous cases of sickness. The evidence showed that the buildings had been erected in May or June, 1877, and that the ordinance of the Board of Health relating to defective plumbing was not published until the November following. There was, therefore, no case to go to the jury, and they returned a verdict of not guilty.

REBEL SPIRIT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

UNJUST EXECUTION OF THE LAWS IN CASES IN WHICH UNITED STATES OFFICERS ARE CONCERNED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—The working of our State Judiciary system, as it is used to shield offenders against Federal laws and officers, is clearly disclosed in the case of the State against J. Farris, who is accused of assaulting United States Commissioner Hutchinson, in this city. From the following particulars, which were obtained from Hutchinson, it appears that the latter was sent to Georgetown in October, 1878, by District Attorney Northrop, to investigate complaints against several white men who were charged with breaking up a Republican meeting held in that town. Twelve arrests were made. Ten of the persons were bound over to appear before the United States court, and two were discharged. Farris was among the former, and it was the first time that the Commissioner had ever seen him. About two months after this occurrence, Hutchinson met Farris in Charleston, and accepted an invitation to drink in a saloon in Meeting-street. Hutchinson was in the act of raising the glass to his lips when Farris, without a word of warning, knocked him down, broke his arm, split his scalp, and otherwise cut and bruised him; he was picked up unconscious by two colored men, and carried to the hospital. After much unnecessary delay, Farris was arrested by the State authorities, and gave bail for his appearance before the State Circuit Court in November, 1879. When the time arrived, Farris feigned to be sick, and the Circuit Solicitor continued the case until the February term, which has just closed. The case was No. 10 on the docket when the court opened, which, in the regular mode of procedure, would have placed it among the first cases disposed of; but the Solicitor postponed calling it until the last day, when he again caused it to be continued, because Farris's counsel was not in court.

"I have learned," said the Commissioner, "that the witnesses were allowed to go at large without recognizance, and it seems evident, from the several postponements and the general conduct of the Solicitor, that the State has no intention to punish this cowardly ruffian, and the sole reason is, I am a Federal officer." This is not an isolated case; there are many instances on record in which witnesses to offenses against Federal officers were spirited away, and when the day of trial came the complaints were dismissed through lack of evidence. But woe unto the Federal officer who lays himself liable to prosecution by the State. No expense is too much and no exertion too great to secure his speedy conviction. Judges rule and charge to their prejudice, and inflict the heaviest penalties the statutes prescribe. A former internal revenue officer, William L. Springs, was convicted of stealing a silver watch, worth about $8, and was sentenced to three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Gov. Simpson, who was present at the trial, has admitted that the evidence did not warrant the verdict, and yet he has stubbornly declined to exercise his pardoning prerogative, though several petitions, signed by influential citizens, have been presented to him. It is generally believed that Springs is innocent of the theft, and that he was convicted for the serious crime of being a revenue officer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Legislative Council Chamber, at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, about 10:30 o'clock last night. The fire burned slowly for about an hour, when it was hoped it was got under control; but soon after it was seen to burst through the roof of the building at several points. The firemen and others were on hand early and worked most determinedly, but were unable to check the progress of the flames. The building, which was of wood, contained the House of Assembly and Provincial Library. Most of the books were saved, and a large part of the furniture, but some of it was badly damaged by water. At 1 o'clock this morning, the fire was said to be under control and part of the building might be saved from fire, but would be much damaged by water.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the barns of J. F. Harrison and Albert G. Hemingway, adjoining each other on what is known as Lather's Hill, New-Rochelle, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $12,000. With Mr. Harrison's barn were burned a large quantity of hay and feed, two horses, a donkey, two sleighs, six carriages, harness, and farming implements. The horses were favorites with his family. He estimates his loss on building $4,500; insured for $2,000; on contents, $2,500; insurance, $400; on horses and donkey, loss, $500. Mr. Hemingway's loss was: On building and contents, $5,000; insured for $2,500. The barns were fired simultaneously, and were undoubtedly of incendiary origin, though there is no suspicion as to who the person or persons may be.

A barn, owned by U. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, also, the farm and out-houses, together with their contents, owned by Sheriff Cooper, at Riverhead, Long Island, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It was the work of an incendiary.

A barn on the premises at Morris Plains, N. J., of R. H. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Six valuable horses were burned. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

A fire in the corset factory of Crotty & Co., in the fifth story of No. 3 Walker-street, last evening, destroyed property amounting to $2,000. The building, which belonged to H. Tregany, was damaged to the extent of $200. Both stock and building were insured.

A fire at Saginaw City, Mich., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed Andre's one-story block of six stores. The loss on building and merchandise is $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,500.

A mill at Frontenac, Minn., owned by Hoyt & Sloyer, of St. Paul, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $13,000.

The residence and store of Gabriel Hammer, on Elizabeth-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., were damaged $3,000 by fire yesterday morning.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Norwegian bark Brilliant, Capt. Paulsen, from Galveston Nov. 24, for Amsterdam, has put into Seaford Roads, with the loss of bulwarks, stanchions, and a boat, having experienced heavy weather.

The Swedish bark Henrietta, Capt. Svendsen, from Liverpool Dec. 19, for Pensacola, has put into Cowes, leaky.

The British bark Goletta, Capt. Pratt, from Philadelphia, for Bremen, before reported ashore at Terschelling, has filled and become a total loss.

The Spanish bark San Fernando, Capt. Guezala, from Liverpool Jan. 24, for New-Orleans, has put into Passages, with a loss of sails, foremast, and maintopgallant mast.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The steamer El Dorado, bound from Pomeroy to St. Louis, in descending the falls in the Ohio River to-day, struck the pier of a bridge, and immediately began to take water. She was beached on the Indiana shore, settling with the starboard guard four feet under water. The El Dorado is valued at $25,000, and is insured for $16,000 in Cincinnati companies. Her cargo consists largely of manufactured iron.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—Ex-Senator William T. Magie was nominated and confirmed to-day as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Woodhull, whose term will expire on Saturday. The Republicans, in joint caucus to-day, adopted a resolution fixing March 12 as the day for final adjournment. It was understood, however, that the adjournment may be postponed for a week or so if it is found necessary. A bill enabling the authorities of Elizabeth to compromise with the creditors of that city passed the House to-day. The bill to prevent exemption of debts from taxation was passed to-night. The Republicans, in caucus, decided to oppose all bills modifying the Sunday laws.

SHOOTING IN SELF-DEFENSE.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Feb. 25.—A fatal shooting affair occurred here yesterday between James Padgett, a musician, and Joseph J. Fields, a well-to-do farmer. The latter tried to avoid Padgett, who threatened to shoot him, but they met accidentally yesterday as Fields turned a corner. Padgett made a motion to get a pistol from his pocket, when Fields drew a revolver and began firing, shooting Padgett four times—in the right hand, right shoulder, through the hip, and just over the sacrum—from the effects of which he died at 7 o'clock last evening. Fields was arrested.

THE REV. MR. PAIGE'S CRIME.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Rev. A. W. Paige pleaded guilty to the charge of sending obscene letters through the mail this morning in the United States District Court, and was fined $200 and costs amounting to $170. He was taken to the Hartford County Jail in default.

DEATH OF ROBERT L. CASE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Robert L. Case, late President of the suspended Security Life Insurance Company, of New-York, died at his residence, in this city, to-day, in the seventy-first year of his age.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED SALE OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA LINE.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS FOR CALLING THE LEGISLATURE TOGETHER—REPUBLICANS FAVORING THE SALE—CONFLICTING RAILROAD INTERESTS AT WORK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25.—*Hale's Weekly* of to-day contains the address of Gov. Jarvis to the people of the State, explaining why he called the Legislature to meet on March 15, to consider the proposition of W. J. Best, for himself and a syndicate of New-York capitalists, to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad. A letter of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, also appears in the same paper, as does in full the proposition of the syndicate. Jarvis and Saunders do not think the road will be built by the State further than to Asheville. They believe that, if the road is ever completed to Ducktown and Point Rock, it will have to be done by private persons. The issue is now made up. W. T. Dortch, V. V. Richardson, Junius J. Scales, W. P. Roberts, and A. M. Powell, Directors of the road, are strongly opposed to the sale. The Republican members of the Legislature, consulting the interests of the tax-payers of the State, will be nearly a unit for the sale. There is likely to be a stormy session of the Legislature over this question, that may cause a bad split in the Democratic Party.

It is charged by some that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are to be the real purchasers. Others aver that Mr. Best is acting in behalf of the Piedmont Air Line, which is controlled by Col. Scott, while not a few assert that should the sale be made, the Western North Carolina Railroad is to be united with the Carolina Central Railroad, leading from Wilmington to Charlotte, under Mr. Best's management. Certain it is that these rival corporations, as well as the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Cincinnati Southern Railroads are hard at work. It is expected that each will be represented by a strong lobby. These conflicting interests may defeat the sale of the road, though it is favored by a large majority of the people of the State. The proposition makes a new issue throughout the State, and is causing much excitement. The real reason why the State Administration is unanimously in favor of the sale is that it wants to avoid the deficiency of $250,000 that will exist on Sept. 30 next, and which will have to be made up next year, with the addition of the interest on the consolidated State debt. This would increase State taxes to just double what they are now.

NEW LINES BEFORE CONGRESS.

A ROAD ACROSS THE INDIAN TERRITORY—MILITARY LINE TO THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harris, provides for the construction of another railroad in and across the Indian Territory, from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas line, to Arkansas City, on the Kansas line. The first section incorporates nine residents of Tennessee, seven residents of Kansas, and two residents of Arkansas, as a company to build and run the road, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. Section 2 grants to the company the right of way through the public lands and the Indian Territory, with power to take from the public lands in the Territory adjacent to the road, for 200 feet on each side, material for building. Power is also given to select and locate lands not actually owned or occupied by other persons, for the purposes of depots, stations, shops, &c., not to exceed one section for every five miles of road. Land selected is to be paid for at $1 25 per acre and patented to the company. The company is also empowered to locate and enter any timbered lands not already owned or occupied, situated within two miles of the road on each side, by paying the same price, but the amount taken is not to exceed one section for every five miles of road. The company must begin work within two years, and finish the road within four years. Section 5 provides that after the road's completion it may be consolidated with any other lines already built.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed this morning to report favorably Mr. Upson's bill "authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point on the Rio Grande at or near the town of Laredo, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military highway from the United States military head-quarters at San Antonio, Texas, to the Mexican border." The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, for and in the name of the United States, shall indorse and guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of $15,000 per mile of the whole road to be constructed, but not exceeding a total issue of $2,400,000; the bonds to be made payable to the United States, either registered or coupon, payable in coin 30 years after date, with interest payable half-yearly in coin at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the United States to be secured by a first mortgage on the railway, with a provision in the mortgage for a sinking fund to be paid into the Treasury of 2 per cent. per annum in coin on the whole amount of bonds issued under the mortgage, until the bonds are all redeemed, or until the fund on deposit, with its accretions, shall be sufficient to redeem them. The bill further provides that the entire line, from San Antonio to the Rio Grande, shall be completed within two years from the signing of the contract; that the Government shall have the preference in the matter of service, and the right to withhold payment therefor until the advances of money to the company are repaid; the amounts earned by the company for the transport of supplies, &c., for the Government, and for carrying the mails, to be credited to the company; and no money is to be paid out of the Treasury for such service until the whole amount guaranteed for the company shall have been paid.

The committee also agreed to report favorably Mr. Willis's bill, which provides that after July 1, 1880, no tolls shall be charged or collected on the Louisville and Portland Canal; but the Secretary of War is authorized to draw his warrant from time to time upon the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the actual expenses of operating and keeping the canal in repair.

GENERAL NOTES.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF COMPANIES—OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company was held here to-day. The earnings of the road for the past year were $404,025, an increase of $21,327 over the previous year. The following Board of Directors was elected: Thomas D. Messler and William Thaw, of Pittsburg; George D. Roberts, of Philadelphia; William M. Orr, of Orrville; Isaac Harpster, of Millersburg; Samuel Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mount Vernon; M. White, of Gambier, and D. W. Caldwell, of Columbus. Thomas D. Messler was re-elected President, and the old officers were reappointed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 25.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company yesterday, the following were elected Directors: C. Lynde, of Rock Island; J. C. Peasley and J. W. Blythe, of Burlington, and J. M. Dewey, of Des Moines. The vote on the ratification of the lease of the road to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company resulted in 15,767 votes being cast in its favor. As 27,507 votes were necessary to ratify, the road will remain in the hands of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company. A meeting of the Directors of the company will be held in New-York on March 3, when a President, Vice-President, and Secretary will be elected.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS JUBILANT.

The Woman Suffragists and their male friends gathered in force at Steck Hall, East Fourteenth-street, last night, to celebrate the enactment by the State Legislature of the act giving them the right to vote at school elections. Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier presided. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake explained the provisions of the new act, which she said had been introduced by Senator Sessions in the Senate, and Hon. James W. Husted in the House, and which gave to women the right to hold all school offices and vote for School Trustees. This was signed by the Governor on the 12th inst. The second bill gave them the right to vote for all school officers, but as it was discovered that some of these were also county officers, there was a question about its constitutionality, and it had been referred back to the Judiciary Committee. Thirteen women of Syracuse had already voted under the law of Feb. 12 at the charter election, and on the first Tuesday of March the women in 19 towns of this State will enjoy the privilege. The rest of the women of the State, with the exception of those of New-York, Brooklyn, and one other county, where the school offices were appointive, would vote on the second Tuesday of October next. [Cheers.] Resolutions were passed thanking Senator Sessions and Assemblyman Husted for their efforts to pass the bill, and Gov. Cornell for signing it. Speeches were made by the Rev. Robert Collyer and others, and the following telegram was sent:

To the Republican Convention at Utica:

The women of the Metropolis, gathered at Steck Hall, congratulate the Republican Legislature on having begun the removal of our disfranchisement, and we call on the Republican Party to complete the enfranchisement of the majority of the adult citizens of the Empire State.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* claims that the Kansas State Law Library can hardly be equaled in the United States.

A local correspondent of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* wants a statue of "Admiral" Raphael Semmes erected in Bienville-square, that city.

Four brothers named Watson, three of whom live in Georgia and the other in South Carolina, all met a few days ago for the first time in 43 years.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says that many handsome bouquets of the fragrant trailing arbutus were gathered in the fields near that city on Sunday last.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says that a salmon weighing 4½ pounds was caught in Lake Champlain at the Cheever landing, near Port Henry, last week.

Speaker Risk, of the Michigan Legislature, formally denying a current report in that State, says that he is not a candidate for Congress or anything else except Governor.

Louis H. Moberly, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Frederick, Md., on Monday, by 89 majority, over David H. Moberly, his brother, and the Republican candidate.

The County of Hennepin, Minn., lately made contracts for a twenty-three thousand-dollar jail, and it has just been discovered that the specifications do not provide for any cells.

The Republican convention in Dallas County, Texas, instructed its delegates to the State Convention to cast the vote of the county in favor of Grant for first choice and Blaine for second.

Congressman Simonton, of the Ninth District of Tennessee, has informed an inquirer that it will be the proudest day of his life if the people of his district indorse him by a continuance of their confidence, but that he will submit his name and all his aspirations to the Democratic District Convention, and abide by its decision.

The Keene (N.H.) *Sentinel* tells of a lady who, having bought some dry goods very cheaply in that city by representing that she could get them at that price at another store, and having subsequently learned that the latter store had marked up its goods, sent the deficiency to the dealer she had patronized with an explanation of the facts.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that a brilliant meteor, "about the size of a cigar-box," was seen in the northern heavens by persons in that city, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 20th inst., when the sun was shining brightly. Its general direction, it says, was southward, but it appeared to descend toward the earth almost perpendicularly, leaving a bright streak in the heavens which had all the appearance of a tail to a comet.

"It scarcely seems credible," says the Boston *Herald*, "that within the memory of men still living in hale and hearty manhood—say as late as 1820—Summer-street residences had spacious gardens and barns, the cows of citizens grazed on the Common, each cow provided with a wooden tag bearing the owner's name, and eminent citizens rode out in crimson barouches, dressed in short-clothes, lace sleeves, wigs and cues, and cocked hats. Yet such was the fact."

According to the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* a gentleman in that city, with large experience as a juror, avers that he has noticed that the juryman who sleeps through the greater part of a trial, and the one that invariably asks, "What is it all about?" generally vote right on the first ballot. He claims that it shows the superiority of impulse over reason. "A man who reasons," he says, "usually gets all tuckered out wrestling with his own ideas, and bewilderment comes in to the rescue of the criminal."

The Boston correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* writes: "An original authentic anecdote of Gen. Washington is a rare thing, but here is one on the authority of Major John Saunders, who commanded the Salem Cadets in 1789, when Washington visited Salem. In his compliment to the Cadets, 'You have the honor to command the best disciplined *corps* I have ever seen,' he pronounced the word *corps* according to the English spelling, articulating the *p* and *s*, and accenting the *o* short; not *core* or *kore*, but c-o-r-p-s. This can be no imputation on the scholarship of Washington, for his intercourse with Lafayette, Count D'Estaing, and other French officers must have familiarized him with the French pronunciation. It rather indicates his intense Americanism and contempt of French affectation."

A CHILD'S SUICIDE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 25.—Alice Weaver, a girl 13 years of age, died last night from arsenical poison, administered by her own hands. Her mother died when she was 5 years of age, and she went to live with her aunt and remained with her six years. At times she went out to service, mostly in the country, but was averse to leaving the city. Her last place of employment was here, but she was discharged for holding the baby up by the hair of its head. She gave as an excuse for so doing that she had seen other nurse-girls do the same thing to stop babies from crying. After her discharge, her aunt told her she would have to go back to her father, who had married his second wife. She seemed to feel very badly over this announcement, and wrote a note to her aunt, declaring that when the latter received it she would be no more. This note accidentally fell into the possession of the aunt, who thought it merely a child's freak, and sent the girl home. This was two weeks ago. Last Friday or Saturday she bought 5 cents' worth of arsenic, took it all, it is thought, on Tuesday, though the doctors say she had been taking it several days, and died at 11:40 last night. At the inquest there was no evidence showing that her step-mother or her father ill-treated her.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Henry Sterne, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Pesth; James B. Mitchell, of Virginia, Collector of Customs for the District of Yorktown, Va.

Postmasters.—Orlando Hardy at Albion, N. Y.; Robert L. Smith, Austin, Minn.; John E. Bliss, Ottawa, Kan.; Samuel Marfield, Jr., Circleville, Ohio.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives some curious figures showing the relative earning of the various classes of English railway carriages, gathered from the official returns of the companies. During the half-year recently ended, every first class carriage on the Midland Railway earned on an average £716, and every third class, £533. On the North-eastern Railway the first class carriages earned on an average £312 each, the second class £334 each, and the third class £524 each. On the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, every first class carriage earned £117 in the six months, every second class carriage £130, and every third class carriage £553. The returns are exclusive of the receipts from season tickets, which are not divided into the separate classes in the official reports, and in every instance the "composite" carriages are excluded from the return.

ON A HOT-WATER FOUNDATION.

From the Sutro (Nevada) Independent.

A visitor from Virginia City remarked the other day, while viewing our town, that it was strange that a progressive people, such as we have, should not think of sinking artesian wells. Several attempts of the kind have been made, and always with the one result—the striking of hot water at a depth of from 50 feet down to the greatest depth yet reached—90 feet. The water is pretty much of the same nature as that of Steam-boat Springs and other sections of Nevada. It possesses the peculiarity of tasting like soup when sprinkled with pepper and salt. Some of our people believe, though, that by passing through this "hot-water formation," cold water would be reached at a depth of from 150 to 250 feet.

SHERMAN IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All of the members of the Legislature of this State who signed the letter to Secretary Sherman expressing their intention to support him for the Republican nomination are "Readjusters." In our last State election notice was sent out from the Treasury Department to its officers in Virginia that the support of this Readjuster Party was considered by the Administration an act so immoral in itself that any one who ever voted with it could not hold office in that department of the Federal Government. The Secretary's friends are now endeavoring to magnify the indorsement of a half dozen members of the proscribed party into a Sherman boom. L.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1880.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE

THE HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

THE DE FREYCINET MINISTRY—GAMBETTA'S HAND IN POLITICS—BISMARCK'S PLANS—ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Two questions of extreme gravity now engross the attention of French politicians: Will M. De Freycinet's Cabinet be able to maintain its position and, should it be overthrown, what will be the next combination? Will the year 1880 be peaceful, and should there be a war, can France keep out of it? On the first of these I think that I can speak positively. The Ministry which, on the 29th of December, was patched up to take the place of the Waddingtonians is not entirely satisfactory to any party. It is not homogeneous; it does not even represent in correct proportions the two groups constituting the Republican majority. It is universally judged to be nothing more than a makeshift, but as it was the best combination available, in existing circumstances, it will be tolerated. It can never be sure of a majority on any question, but it suits M. Gambetta's views to keep it in office, and so whenever any measure shall be proposed whose adoption or rejection might render the Cabinet's resignation inevitable, a quasi vote of confidence will be ordered by the dictator of Parliamentary consciences. On minor points, however, the Ministers will be made to feel their absolute dependence upon the will of the President of the Chamber, who will eliminate from the Council every element not disposed to be entirely subservient to his orders. We have an instance of this at the present moment, in the matter of the Minister of Marine, who has never been pardoned by the Republican Union group for his revocation of M. Gent as Governor of Martinique. Why the services of the gallant Admiral Jauréguiberry should have been retained, when his colleagues Léon Say, Waddington, and Le Royer were turned out, is a mystery; but it is very evident, and to no one more so than to the Admiral himself, that he will not be allowed to stay. Saturday's session in the Chamber showed this beyond a doubt. The Minister insisted that an appropriation of 800,000 francs, for the completion of fortifications in the colonies, should be retained in the budget of his department. The committee was of a different opinion, and when the vote was taken, M. Gambetta gave against the Minister its result, which was at least equivocal, as the opinion of the Chamber was given by a mere show of hands. Upon this the Admiral at once sent in his resignation, and, although both M. Grévy and M. De Freycinet have remonstrated, urging its withdrawal on the ground of the unfavorable impression which would be produced by the retirement of a member of the Cabinet within less than two months after its formation, M. Jauréguiberry, so far, persists in his resolution, saying that as the President of the Chamber is avowedly hostile to him, the sooner he gets out of a false position the better, since it must come to that sooner or later.

Still, this incident is insignificant when compared, as a symptom of M. Gambetta's authority and intentions, with his occult action in the case of the Life Senator election, last week. The Republican Union had proposed, as a candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of Count de Montalivet, a certain Dr. Broca, a very eminent scientist, but a professed atheist and an avowed partisan of the notorious article 7 of the Educational bill, which is obnoxious to a great many anti-Clericals, simply because they consider it a violation of the principle of liberty of conscience. Although pledged to support, in rotation, whatever candidate might be presented by the different groups, MM. Jules Simon, Dufaure, Laboulaye, and other influential members of the Senatorial Left Centre positively refused their adhesion and set up another man, M. Batbie, equally republican with Dr. Broca, but, unlike him, opposed to the article. A first election, on the 29th of January, gave a negative result, and, as the Constitution prescribes an absolute majority in such cases, the settlement of the point at issue seemed to be indefinitely postponed. Suddenly appeared a leader in the *République Française*, severely censuring the defection of M. Jules Simon and his consorts, taunting them with disloyalty to the Republic, and concluding with an unmistakable word of warning to the Senators, that, if they wished to preserve the institution of which they are members, they must show themselves "as liberal, as democratic, and as laical as the Deputies themselves." This note produced its effect, and, as the learned anthropologist was returned, at the second time of asking, by a majority of eight, it may be assumed that the Conscript Fathers are thoroughly cowed, and will not again venture upon any act of insubordination. M. Gambetta is virtually the political manager of the French nation, and therefore it is that I venture to assert the probability of a continuance in their Ministries of the majority of the present incumbents, until after the next general elections, for which all the administrative machinery is now being put into working order. This morning's *République Française* dissects and blames the reasonings and conclusions of M. Casimir Perier's report against the Louis Blanc proposal, but shows nothing of that comminatory tone which was so marked in the note intended for the refractory Senators. The Cabinet, then, is pretty sure of lasting—with a few modifications—at least a twelvemonth, but, even supposing that it should fall, I cannot see serious grounds for the apprehension of troubles which is manifested by the reactionary press. If I could believe in the sincerity of its mouthpieces, it would be different, but I remain incredulous about cries of alarm uttered over the most insignificant incidents, such as a working men's meeting, or the publication of some new radical newspaper. Like the boy in the fable, they call out "wolf!" so often, in hopes of frightening the nation, that if the animal should appear no one would stir. Here is the danger of their declamations, although, fortunately, this danger is scarcely admissible, so long as those who are in power continue to resist, with energy, the exigencies of a turbulent minority, and if, contrary to every prevision, the Ministry should prove unequal to its mission, the almost totality of the nation would come to the support of its chief magistrate, who will consistently pronounce against any party policy founded *upon excess or intolerance.*

Outside of France it is less easy to arrive at a conclusion. Logically, every nation on the Continent is interested in the maintenance of peace; and yet on all sides nations are arming, as though war were imminent. Immense results had been anticipated from the Vienna interview. Mr. Gladstone wrote to Prof. Sbarbaro an eloquent letter urging the abolition of war; the British press asserted that the first results of the Austro-German compact would be the universal disarmament of Europe, and British statesmen assured their constituencies that at last the world was guaranteed against the possibility of any future conflict. Yet facts have not borne out any of these interpretations, and he must be willfully blind or deplorably ignorant of the situation who can still cherish a hope of a speedy transformation of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks. We know that the increasing armaments, made on a scale without parallel in history, are a cause of ruin to nations, and must eventually culminate in a catastrophe; no one contests this; but when the question is asked: What power will take the initiative of a disarmament? where is to be found a power of sufficient authority to obtain the adhesion of all the great military nations? an answer is not forthcoming. The statesmen of Europe hesitate before the practical difficulties of the question, for what would be a disarmament which would leave behind it the present organization of States whose reserves are drilled, disciplined, and equipped, ready to take the field at any moment? Did Napoleon I. prevent Prussia from preparing Leipsic and Waterloo, although her standing Army scarcely existed after Jena? The Prussian system has now become generalized, and it is precisely in its adoption by all the other powers that we find the obstacle to that disarmament which is advocated by the friends of peace. The only thing possible is a reduction of the permanent effectives. Yet this would be insufficient to deliver Europe of her fears. Certainly, there would be a transient relief in the diminution of War Department budgets, as the pay of the troops would be diminished; but, on the other hand, the reserves would be necessarily developed, as, the standing armies being less numerous, every nation would endeavor to compensate for their insufficiency in case of war. The demand for an increase of the German forces is an eloquent reply to all those who argue in favor of the probabilities that peace will be maintained, as the old maxim: *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, is now universally acknowledged to be the most absurd of all commonplace absurdities. But where, and on what pretext, war will first break out, no one, except perhaps Bismarck, can form a well-grounded idea. The German Chancellor would prefer the adjournment of hostilities for another two years, when the German Army will be strong enough to crush all opposition before its enemy can mobilize. But his scheme is fathomed by his adversaries, who appreciate the danger of delays, from which they have naught to gain, and it is doubtful whether they will fall into the trap. Russia and France are the Prince's bugbears, and it was in anticipation of a possible alliance between these powers that he concluded an arrangement, at Vienna, with Austria, and, a fortnight ago, sent the Crown Prince to Italy to detach King Humbert from his half-formed engagements with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. There are various statements of the purpose of this journey, but I am inclined to suppose that young Germany's mission is to tell the Italian sovereign that if he allows his people to stir, their last state will be worse than the first, as not only they will lose Venetia, but will see their new-born unity broken up in favor of the ancient petty rulers of the Peninsula. The Italians show great alarm at Austria's preparations along their Alpine frontier, where a strong system of fortifications commands the Valleys of the Adige, and renders an Italian invasion of the Trent and the Tyrol impossible. But they take no counter-precautions, although the party of action is organizing, and the new organ of the *Italia irredenta* assumes as its platform that not only the Trentino, Trieste, Nice, and Savoy, but Corsica also should return to the possession of the Italians. Claims such as these are, in theory, ridiculous. Similar aspirations have no chance of realization apparently, and yet if Prince von Bismarck succeeds in drawing Italy into the Austro-German alliance, which is by no means impossible, should the terms proposed be sufficiently tempting, it is quite on the cards that the next move will be an invasion of French territory by the Italians, who will be backed up, eventually, by all the forces of the German Empire.

BUCHOLZ'S SECOND TRIAL.

THE WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY IN THE SCHULTE MURDER TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 25.—In the Bucholz trial to-day, John Singer was cross-examined. The witness did not see the bundle testified to by Sammy Warring yesterday; he saw Warring pick up the book and hat; the witness told him to put them back where he found them; that he had no right to remove the articles until after the inquest; the witness did not see any one touch the body while lying in the woods; he saw no blood on the ground near the dead man.

Delazon Allen testified that the Warring family and Bucholz came to his house and said that Schulte and Bucholz had been attacked down in the woods. The witness saw blood on Bucholz's face, which he found came from a few scratches; he went with others to the scene of the murder; when reaching the stone fence, about 60 feet from the body, the witness saw spots of blood on the stones; when the witness reached the body, he saw Bucholz, who was ahead, stoop over the body and exclaim, "My God! he is dead!" The witness saw on the kitchen floor of Warring's house spots of blood. They resembled foot-prints such as would be made by the tap of the sole of a boot. This was before the body was brought to the house. The witness was questioned in regard to the time Mrs. Warring and others came to his house for assistance. He said that he saw Bucholz with a pistol in his hand that night, and cautioned him about handling it. Thomas and Samuel Ireland testified to going to South Norwalk with Bucholz to give notice to the authorities. Edwin Hoyt and Gustave Hedstrom testified to finding the watch identified as being Schulte's under a tree on March 5, 1879. When found it was as bright as at the present time. Franklin A. Tolles identified the trousers taken from Bucholz's room in Warring's house; he saw several spots on the left leg near the knee; he thought they were blood spots. He identified the pistol; dark spots, supposed to be blood, were on the shirt; he found the pistol 30 feet north of the body. A piece of the shirt was found about 15 feet north of the body. He found the axe in the barn attached to Warring's house; he saw blood on the blade, with feathers adhering; the axe was standing against a block, on which there was blood; he saw feathers on the ground near.

Sheriff Bartram testified that he went to Boston at the request of the State Attorney, with the axe and clothing which were supposed to be stained with blood. He delivered them to Dr. J. B. Treadwell, at No. 338 Tremont-street. After leaving them there for several hours he again took charge of them, and they have since been in his custody. George C. Stilson, foreman of the Coroner's jury, testified that when they reached the body they saw the watch had been taken from the chain and the pockets turned out. He called the attention of the jury to the fact that the body had been robbed. When the body was taken to the house it was searched; he found in the pockets a package of German marks, amounting to $20,000 in American money; also about $939 United States money. The witness found the day after the murder a pocket hair-brush with light hairs in it; a few days after Bucholz came to his store, and wanted to buy one, saying he had lost his, and wanted to get another. On cross-examination he said he found the hair-brush in the presence of a number of persons; in addition to the money found on the body was a memorandum of a transaction between Schulte and Bischoff & Co., New-York bankers, that day. Mary Downey testified that she saw Bucholz give Mrs. Warring, about Oct. 13, previous to the murder, $160 in greenbacks which he wanted her to keep for him. When he was going away he took from a large roll bills which he put back in his pocket. He said he made no effort to conceal the money. Charles Bosch testified that the cartridges found in Schulte's trunk fitted the pistol found in the woods. Charles Lane testified that Bucholz helped to carry the body of Schulte. He was on the same side with him, Bucholz being ahead, and could not reach the skirt pocket of Schulte's coat from where he was. He saw Bucholz's hand all the time. He did not let go the body.

ELLEN LEWIS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

The case of Ellen Lewis, who surrendered herself at Sing Sing prison on a charge of having stolen some money from ex-Judge Hilton's coachman, and who, on being arraigned in court told a sensational story about having been wronged by her foster-brother, was again before the courts yesterday. After she had been tried in the General Sessions Court for the larceny, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, the jurors who convicted her, together with Mr. Cutter, agent of the Prison Association, took an interest in the case, and wrote to the girl's relatives. It was then found that they were ready and willing to aid her in earning an honest livelihood, and an appeal was made to Judge Cowing for the girl's release. His Honor, after a thorough examination of the case, determined on vacating the judgment pronounced on Ellen, and giving her in charge to her relatives. Yesterday an order to that effect was entered, and the girl was transferred to the custody of Mr. Cutter to be sent on to her sister who is residing in the West.

STRINGENCY OF GERMAN LAWS.

The stringency of the German municipal laws was exemplified yesterday by a letter received by Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, from Mrs. Pauline Rothschild, of No. 11 Turner-street, Leipsic, containing a request for the certificates of birth of her two children, a son and a daughter, who were born in this City. Her daughter, who is now 22 years of age, desires to marry, but, under the peculiar laws in force, the authorities refuse to permit the marriage to proceed until the certificate of birth of the young lady is produced. Her son, who is just 20 years old, has been summoned to appear for enrollment in the Army, and failing to produce proof of his birth in this country was drafted into an infantry regiment for three years. His only chance for exemption is the production of an official certificate of his birth in this City. The records were searched, and the births were found properly registered. Officially certified transcripts from the records will be transmitted to Mrs. Rothschild.

INCOMING STEAM-SHIPS.

The steam-ships which arrived from Europe yesterday encountered rough weather. The Holland, of the National Line, left London on Jan. 21, but when 500 miles west of Fastnet her main shaft broke. Capt. Cochrane then put his vessel about and reached Queenstown under sail on the 28th. Her passengers were forwarded here by another steam-ship of the same line. The Holland's broken shaft was repaired at Queenstown and the vessel sailed again on Feb. 8. She encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales and high seas while crossing the Atlantic. The Erin, of the same line, from Liverpool, which arrived at Quarantine late yesterday, also experienced severe head-gales. The Utopia, of the Anchor Line, from London, was 20 days on the passage with unusually severe westerly storms.

A SWINDLER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Edward L. Clarke, who gave his age as 55, his occupation as a broker, and his residence as the Putnam House, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. He had scattered bogus checks broadcast in exchange for small purchases, among his victims being Charles H. Covell, No. 1,150 Broadway; Charles Earle, No. 694 Sixth-avenue, H. C. F. Koch, No. 319 Sixth-avenue; Park & Tilford, Joseph H. Simpson, No. 639 Sixth-avenue, and a number of others. The swindler pleaded guilty on being brought to the bar, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

An unknown man, apparently a tramp, was struck by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at East Newark, at midnight last night, and instantly killed.

[By Telegraph.]

THE FIRE AT BREWSTERS, N. Y.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1880.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

The First National Bank's safe—a Herring—preserved its contents. G. E. MINER.

—*Exchange.*

DO NOT fail to try GREENFIELD's delicious HONEYCOMB CANDY, No. 900 Broadway, near 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

CONGRESS WATER.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BIRMINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1880, CLEMENTINE L., widow of Robert Birmingham, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, A. R. Jollie, No. 424 Hart-st., on Thursday, 26th, at 2 o'clock. Please do not send flowers.

BURROWS.—Feb. 22, 1880, MARGARETTA BURROWS, daughter of the late Enos and Eliza Burrows.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Clark, No. 125 East 112th-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

CASE.—In the City of Newburg, Feb. 25, ROBERT LUDLOW CASE, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DENTON.—Suddenly, in Texas, on Monday, Feb. 9, 1880, HUNTINGTON DENTON, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Newburg and Boston papers please copy.

EVERSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, MARIA LOUISE, daughter of the late Charles A. Everson.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, I. Stayner Winslow, No. 279 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

FOSTER.—At Aiken, S. C., Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, EMMA L. FOSTER, wife of Charles G. Foster.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREGORY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1880, FRANCES P., widow of the late Ormond H. Gregory, of Kalamazoo, Mich., aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Allen R. Jollie, No. 9 Leroy-st., on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kalamazoo, Mich., for interment.

McCAMPBELL.—At South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, 22d inst., MARY JANE, wife of the Rev. George M. McCampbell, and daughter of Jane and the late Henry J. S. Hall.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, William H. Hall, No. 61 West 56th-st., at 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, 26th inst. Remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

PARK.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., JOSEPH PARK, Sr., aged 82.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Rye, on Thursday, the 26th, at 11:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye to meet train leaving Grand Central Depot 10:10 A. M.

RICHARDS.—At his residence, in this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1880, EDWARD COWLES RICHARDS, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., (Dr. Crosby's,) at 10 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 27. Interment at Auburn, N. Y. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

SERGEANT.—At Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, ANNIE HOME, only daughter of John Elliot and Caroline Howland Sergeant, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral at Summit, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Morris and Essex Railroad Depot at 12 M., returning at 3:38. Interment at Woodlawn on Friday.

TABER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, ANNIE S., daughter of Abigail J. and the late Jonathan A. Taber.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Plainfield, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1:30 train from New-York. Interment on Saturday at Pawling, N. Y.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1880, PETER C. VAN SCHAICK.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, Friday, Feb. 27, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the 12:30 train from the Grand Central Depot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of New-York, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship General Werder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Feb. 24. The mails for St. Pierre, Miquelon, via Halifax, leave New-York Feb. 26. The mails for Cape Haytl, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, leave New-York Feb. 26. The mails for Cuba and Porto Rico leave New-York Feb. 26. The mails for Newfoundland, via Halifax, leave New-York Feb. 27. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Feb. 27. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 15. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 20.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1880.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the detention of the steamers Bothnia, Gellert, and Adriatic, mails for the above steamers will close at this office, viz.: Steam-ship Bothnia on Thursday, 26th, for Europe via Queenstown, at 12:30 P. M.; supplementary at 2 P. M. Steam-ship Gellert on Friday, 27th, for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, at 4:30 A. M. Steam-ship Adriatic on Saturday, 28th, at 4 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the detention of the steam-ship Bothnia, a mail for Europe by steam-ship Spain, via Queenstown, will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, and closed at 12:30 P. M.; supplementary to 2 P. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 26, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, now on exhibition.

EXCLUSIVELY A PRIVATE COLLECTION. FINE MODERN PAINTINGS FROM A WELL-KNOWN COLLECTOR. SIXTY-NINE PAINTINGS. EXCELLENT EXAMPLES BY GOOD ARTISTS. UNRESERVED SALE.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

THIS (THURSDAY) AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AT CLINTON HALL.

Now on exhibition a large collection of books.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles, of the best materials and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

NEW ANTI-SEWER-GAS WASH-BASIN, with Automatic Valve Overflow, (in place of wash-basin overflow with unsealed open holes,) additional cost $1 25. MEAD & ROSSMAN, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.

PILES.—FOR 30 YEARS DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY has been an acknowledged specific for this distressing complaint. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 39 East 4th-st. Send for pamphlet.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT AND Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Sold at druggists'.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 9 *Evening Post* Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NO. 182 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

A UNIQUE VOLUME OF TRAVEL.

A FORBIDDEN LAND; OR, VOYAGES TO THE COREA, with full description of the Manners, Customs, History, &c., of a community of some 16,000,000 people, hitherto almost entirely unknown. By ERNEST OPPERT. Octavo, with maps and illustrations. $3.

Here, then, is the phenomenon of a population of 16,000,000 without a history, and inhabiting a land which has been for centuries a sealed book to European research. It will easily be guessed, therefore, that Mr. Oppert's book has an interest distinctly unique among later books of travel. * * * It is offered as a picture of an unknown country, and very admirably and faithfully fulfills its end.—*Mayfair.*

A CHARMING VOLUME OF LITERARY AND POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

LAMARTINE AND HIS FRIENDS. By HENRY DE LACRETELLE. Translated from the French by M. E. ODELL. 16mo. Cloth, extra. $1 25.

This little volume gives a picturesque inside view of the character and opinions of the social, literary, and political circles which surrounded Lamartine, and an interesting picture of society in France during the period 1815-1860.

READY NEXT WEEK.

The new volume in the "KNICKERBOCKER NOVELS." THE HEART OF IT. A Romance of East and West. By WILLIAM O. STODDARD. 16mo, paper, 60 cents; cloth, $1 25.

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED IN THIS SERIES:

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE. By A. K. GREEN. 60 cents and $1 25.

CUPID AND THE SPHINX. By HARFORD FLEMMING. 60 cents and $1 25.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT. 50 cents and $1.

THE BRETON MILLS. By C. J. BELLAMY. 50 cents and $1.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE. By A. K. GREEN. 50 cents and 60c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s, R., '81. $15,000...103⅞ | U. S. 4s C., 1907. 20,000...106⅝ 30,000...b.c.106⅝ | U. S. 4s R., 1907. 10,000...106¾
U. S. 6s C., '81. 10,000...105⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907. $40,000...106⅝ | U. S. 6s R., '81. 10,000...105⅝ | U. S. 4½s C., '91. 10,000...108⅝
U. S. 4s C., 1907. 15,000...106⅞ 20,000...b.c.106⅝ | U. S. 5s R. 81. 10,000...103⅝ | 30,000...108⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. consol. 7s. $21,000...48
C. & O. 1st ser. b. 10,000...69
C. & O. cur. int. 5,000...43¾ 25,000...44 1,000...44¼
N. Y. L. E. & W. new 2d consol. 245,000...92¾ 60,000...92⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W. new 2d 5s f. 5,000...87
Mo. K. & T. con. as. 14,000...105⅞
Mo. K. & T. 2s. 5,000...66
K. & Des M. 1st. 7,000...97½
B. H. & E. 1st. 14,000...56⅝ 22,000...56¼
Mobile & Ohio 1st. 2,500...100¼
Mob. & O. 1st db. 5,000...b3. 76
St. L. & I. M. 1st pf. in. 10,000...b3. 92
St. L. & I. M. 2d pref. inc. 2,000...80½ 10,000...81 5,000...81½ 10,000...81 5,000...81½ 10,000...81½
St. P. & S. C. 1st. 10,000...103½
St. West. 1st, '88. 1,000...108
B. B. L. & N. C. inc. 7,000...74¼
R. W. & O. 1st con. 5,000...72¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s. 6,000...126 2,000...125
Lal. R. & M. inc. 7,000...69
Winona & St. P. 2d. 5,000...118
K. P. 1st 6s, '95, F. & A. with coup. cer. 10,000...117 4,000...117¼
C. C. & I. C. 1st. T. Co. cer. as. sup. 20,000...90⅞
Den. Nat. Bank. 6...113¼
United States Ex. 15...47½
American Express. 20...57 5...57¼
Adams Express. 182...108
Wells-Fargo Ex. 40...103¼ 10...103¼
Canton. 100...59½ 100...59⅝
Pullman P. Car. 50...119
Climax Mining. 2000...3¼
Deadwood Mining. 100...18 100...18½
Montauk Gas Coal. 100...57
Quicksilver. 200...21 200...b3. 20⅝
Little Pittsburg. 10...18 100...16⅝ 100...16 100...s30. 15¾ 200...16¾ 300...16⅞ 400...17
Sutro Tunnel. 100...s30. 3½ 1300...3⅝
Del. & Hudson. 450...77¾ 100...77⅝ 100...77¾ 565...78
Alt. & T. H. pf. 100...63
C. St. L. & N. O. 200...43⅝
Atlantic & Pacific. 100...s3. 49¾ 100...49⅝ 100...49⅝ 100...b3. 50 300...50⅝ 500...50⅜ 500...50⅝ 700...50¾ 100...50⅞ 1200...50⅝ 100...50⅝
N. Y. C. & Hud. 100...131⅝ 100...131¼ 200...131⅜
Harlem. 50...166 100...s3. 169½ 300...170
Western Union. 300...112⅞ 100...113 500...113⅛ 100...b10. 113⅞ 600...113⅝ 300...113⅞ 100...114 1000...114¼ 200...114 1800...114⅛ 300...114¼ 200...b5. 114⅝ 800...114⅝ 600...114⅞ 200...114⅞ 100...114¾ 300...b3. 114¾ 200...114¾ 300...114⅝ 100...b3. 115 200...114⅞

Con. Arizona Min. 100...9
Pacific Mail. 700...42½ 100...42⅝ 700...42½ 100...42⅝ 1900...42⅝ 100...41⅞ 400...42⅛ 900...b3. 42⅜ 100...42⅜ 200...42⅜ 100...42⅜ 100...b3. 42⅞ 1000...42⅞ 700...43⅛ 400...43¼
Morris & Essex. 40...106¼ 190...107
N. Y. L. E. & W. 800...45⅛ 500...45⅞ 1900...45⅜ 600...45⅝ 2000...45⅞ 2200...46 1100...46⅛ 2100...b3. 46 1000...46 1500...46⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf. 700...70⅝ 1100...70¼ 200...70⅜ 200...70⅜ 100...70¼ 100...70⅜ 400...71
Michigan Central. 400...90¾ 850...91 300...91¼ 100...91⅛ 100...91¾
Lake Shore. 900...105⅛ 600...105⅞ 800...105⅞ 10...106 100...105⅞ 500...105⅞ 200...s. 105⅞ 500...105⅞ 200...105⅞ 900...105⅞ 800...105⅞ 700...105⅞ 100...105⅞ 500...105¾
Central of N. J. 100...84⅞ 600...85 900...85⅛ 1300...85⅝ 1600...85⅞ 300...85⅞ 300...85⅞ 300...86 600...86 200...86⅛ 600...86⅜ 900...86½ 200...86⅝ 545...86 300...86⅛ 600...86⅜ 600...86⅜ 500...86¼ 100...86½ 200...86⅝
Illinois Central. 2000...102¾ 10...103 20...102⅞ 500...102¾
Fort Wayne. 50...117
North-western. 200...s3. 90⅞ 100...91 200...b3. 91⅛ 100...91¼ 550...91⅛
North-western pf. 200...b3. 105⅞
St. Paul. 600...79⅞ 350...79⅞
St. Paul pf. 100...103¾ 100...103⅞
W. St. L. & Pac. 100...43⅝ 400...44 400...44⅛ 300...44⅜ 100...44⅛ 300...44¼ 200...44¼
Wab. St. L. & P. pf. 200...68⅞ 1300...69 500...68⅞ 300...69⅛ 100...69¼ 100...69⅛ 200...b30. 69⅛ 300...69¼
Del. Lack. & W. 1000...87½ 400...87⅞ 1900...88 300...88⅛ 500...88⅛ 300...88¼ 100...u.r.c. 88⅛ 2700...88⅛ 1800...b3. 88½ 200...88⅝ 400...88⅝ 1100...88⅞ 500...b3. 89 900...89 1020...89⅛ 500...b3. 89¼ 100...89½ 700...88 300...89⅛ 1800...89⅝
Amer. Dist. Tel. 300...71 200...70¼
Union Pacific. 200...91⅛ 215...91 200...91¼ 100...91⅛ 300...91⅜ 200...91¼ 100...91⅝ 700...91⅝
Chi. St. P. & Min. 100...56 100...56½
Int. & Gt. N. 100...50

Ches. & Ohio. 200...21⅝ 300...21¾ 100...21⅞
Ches. & O. 1st pf. 400...31 4...30½
Ches. & O. 2d pf. 400...28½ 100...28⅞
Central Pacific. 100...81⅝
Canada Southern. 100...66
H. & Texas Cent. 100...81¼ 200...81½ 200...b3. 82
Ind. Bl. & West. 200...s3. 38
Kansas & Texas. [illegible]
Mar. & Cin. 1st pf. [illegible]
Louisv. & Nashv. [illegible]
Lake Erie & West. [illegible]
Mobile & Ohio ex. 100...24
Manhattan. [illegible]
N. Y. N. H. & H. 100...156 50...156⅜
Northern Pacific. [illegible]
Northern Pac. pf. [illegible]
Nash. C. & St. L. 3100...112 [illegible]
N. Y. Ont. & West. [illegible]
Phila. & Reading. [illegible]
St. Paul & S. C. [illegible]
St. P. & S. C. pf. [illegible]
St. L. & San. Fra. [illegible]
St. L. & S. Fr. pf. [illegible]
St. L. & I. M. [illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. [illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. pf. [illegible]
Ohio Central. 400...26
Ohio & Miss. [illegible]
Ohio & Miss. pf. 100...82
C. C. & I. C. 200...21⅝ 300...21½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 25.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

South Bulwer. 100 b.c. b30. 1.80 100 b.c. b10. 1.75 200 b.c. b30. 1.80 100...b.c. 1.70 700 b.c. b10. 1.75 100...1.75 100...b10. 1.80
Tip Top. 100...b.c. 4.20 50...4.20
Mariposa. 25 b.c. s3. 3.75
Great Eastern. 2000...b.c. .49 1300...b.c. .48 500...b10. .48 1000...b10. .47 1000...s3. .47 1000...b30. .48 900...47 500...46 2500...45 200...a.c. .45
Leadville. 25 b.c. s3. 3.75 100 a.c. s3. 3.60
Green Mountain. 50...b.c. 2.20 500 b.c. b30. 3.30
Shamrock. 100...b.c. 1.15

Imperial. 100...b.c. .55 50...b.c. .53 400...b.c. .55
Calaveras. 200...b.c. 1.40 2000...b.c. 1.35 100...b.c. 1.40 400...1.40 400...a.c. 1.40 100 a.c. s3. 1.35 1000...a.c. 1.35
Granville. 500...b.c. .35 500 b.c. b30. .35 100 b.c. s3. .33 500...s10. .35 4500...a.c. .37
Moose. 500...b.c. 1.50 100...1.55 500...a.c. 1.50 50...a.c. 1.60 100...a.c. 1.50 500 a.c. b10. 1.50
Buckeye. 1100...b.c. .58 200...b.c. .58 300...b.c. .57 500...a.c. .57
Findley. 100...65

[illegible]. 1000 b.c. .47
Gold Placer. 1000...b.c. .41 500...41
Bodie. 10...b.c. 8.75 50...8.75
Consol. Virginia. 100...3.60
Rappahannock. 500...b.c. .42 500 b.c. b30. .43 100...b.c. .41 500 b.c. b30. .44
Hukill. 200...b.c. b3. 4.10
South Hite. 500...b.c. 2.40 100 b.c. s3. 2.40 100...b.c. 2.40 800...b3. 2.40
Climax. 100...a.c. 3.25 50...a.c. 3.30
Leviathan. 500...10
Bechtel. 50...a.c. 1.85
Tuscarora. 100...a. .39

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The course of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day afforded apparently conclusive evidence that, as indicated in this column, the raid of yesterday had been engineered purely with the view of frightening timid holders into parting with their shares, and which, owing to the tactics employed, involving the threatened lock-up in money, with the inevitable accompaniment of some impending financial disaster, was so singularly successful. The rumor committee were, to all appearances, to-day entirely content to rest on their oars, while their principals were undoubtedly busily engaged in covering their short contracts. After a brief spell of weakness in the early dealings there was no trace apparent of the depression which characterized the market yesterday, and, on the contrary, a brisk demand for stocks obtained, under which prices rapidly advanced, the improvement being well maintained to the close. The quotations current in the final dealings were generally about the highest of the day. The coal stocks were particularly active and buoyant, New-Jersey Central making an advance of 2¼ and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western of 1⅞ ₩ cent. from the lowest point. The telegraph properties were strong, and it is stated that the earnings of the Western Union Company continue unprecedentedly large. Pacific Mail was buoyant, and advanced 2 ₩ cent. The trunk line and Granger stocks participated in the improvement to a greater or less extent. Investment shares were in good demand, and Harlem sold at an advance of 10 ₩ cent. on the last previously-reported sale. Among the influences which favorably affected the market was the purchase of $2,000,000 bonds by the Treasury, which of course cannot fail to afford ease to the monetary situation.

The transactions aggregated 380,020 shares, including 55,840 Erie, 36,130 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,940 Western Union, 24,875 Wabash, 18,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 18,000 Lake Shore, 17,800 Iron Mountain, 17,400 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 16,100 North-west, 15,745 New-Jersey Central, 15,600 Kansas and Texas, 15,428 Ontario and Western, 13,490 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 10,400 St. Paul, 9,500 Pacific Mail, 6,150 Atlantic and Pacific, and 5,665 Union Pacific.

North-west common fell off from 91⅛ to 90⅛, and rose to 91⅞; the preferred dropped from 106½ to 105, and rallied to 105½; St. Paul common declined from 79⅞ to 79 and recovered to 79⅞; the preferred fell off from 104¾ to 103¼, and rallied to 103⅞; Lake Shore declined from 106 to 105¼, and and rose to 106⅛; Canada Southern fell off from 67 to 65½, and recovered to 66; Michigan Central declined from 91 to 90½, and rose to 91¾; Erie rose from 46 to 46⅝, fell off to 44⅞, and recovered to 46¼; the preferred dropped from 72½ to 70, and recovered to 70¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 88⅞ to 87⅛, and rose to 89⅜; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 76½ to 78; New-Jersey Central declined from 84⅞ to 84¼, rose to 86¾, and reacted to 86½; Reading fell off from 69¼ to 67⅜, and rallied to 69; Alton and Terre Haute preferred rose 2 ₩ cent., to 63; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans declined from 45 to 43, and recovered to 43⅞; C., C., C. and I. fell off from 81 to 79½, and rallied to 80; Chesapeake and Ohio common declined from 21⅞ to 20¾, and advanced to 22⅛; do. First preferred fell off to 31, and Second preferred to 28½; C., C. and I. C. declined from 22 to 21⅝, and rallied to 21⅝; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off from 56 to 55½, and rose to 56½; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 41½ to 40, and preferred from 74⅝ to 74, but the former afterward rose to 41½ and the latter to 75½; Houston and Texas declined from 82 to 81, and recovered to 82; Lake Erie and Western declined from 32¾ to 31½, and closed at 32; Louisville and Nashville declined from 141 to 139½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 110 to 113, reacted to 111, and closed at 111¼; Manhattan Elevated declined from 46 to 44⅞, rallied to 45⅞, and reacted to 45; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined from 12½ to 11½ and rose to 12⅛; do. Second preferred declined from 9 to 8½, and rallied to 8⅞; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western fell off from 39 to 38; Kansas and Texas rose from 43½ to 43⅞, fell off to 43¼, and rose to 44; Northern Pacific declined from 33⅞ to 33, and preferred from 57¾ to 57, with final sales at 33½ and 57½, respectively; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 34¾ to 35, fell off to 33⅞, and recovered to 34⅞; the preferred declined from 84⅝ to 82; St. Paul and Sioux City declined from 43½ to 42¼, and recovered to 43¼; the preferred declined from 80⅝ to 79½, and rose to 81; Wabash fell off from 44¼ to 43⅝, and preferred from 68⅞ to 68¼, but the former afterward rose to 44⅜, and the latter to 69⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco declined from 45¼ to 44½, preferred from 56¾ to 56½, and Iron Mountain from 62 to 60¼; the last named afterward sold up to 62½; Union Pacific declined from 91½ to 90½, rose to 91⅞, and reacted to 91¼; Central Pacific fell off from 82 to 81⅜; Ohio Central dropped from 26½ to 24⅝, and recovered to 25½; Ontario and Western fell off from 29½ to 28½, and rose to 29¾; Western Union declined from 115 to 112¼, and recovered to 115; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 50 to 50½, fell off to 49, advanced to 50⅞, and closed at 50⅝; American District rose from 70 to 72, and reacted to 70¼; Pacific Mail fell off from 42¾ to 41¼, and rose to 43½. Among investment shares, Harlem sold at 170, an advance of 10 ₩ cent. from the last previously-reported sale; New-York Central sold at 131½@131⅜; Metropolitan Elevated rose to 113, while New-York fell off to 124; Illinois Central declined from 103 to 102½, and rallied to 102¾. Among mining stocks, Central Arizona advanced from 8⅞ to 10, and reacted to 9; La Plata sold at 7; Quicksilver declined from 21½ to 20½; Standard sold at 29⅞, and Sutro at 3½@3⅝; Little Pittsburg declined from 20¼ to 16, and recovered to 17.

The Money market worked smoothly, and the predictions of the bears in stocks that higher rates would prevail for call loans were not realized. The bulk of the business was transacted at 6 ₩ cent., and toward the close capital was in good supply at 5 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@5½ ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, steady, par@⅛, ⅛@¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 25 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 75c. discount; Chicago weak, 80c.@$1 discount, and Boston 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols, which closed at 98⅛@98¼ for both money and the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s declined ¼ ₩ cent., to 109½; 4½s fell off ⅛ ₩ cent., to 110½, but recovered to 110⅝; 5s declined from 106 to 105⅞. American railway securities were weak and lower; Erie common declined from 49 to 47; do. preferred from 74@76 to 73@75; do. consolidated Seconds from 95¼ to 95; Illinois Central from 106½ to 105; Pennsylvania from 54 to 53½; Reading from 35 to 34¾; New-York Central from 136½ to 136, and Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 72¼ to 71. At the close Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 95½. Bar silver was quoted at 52d. ₩ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 51d. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ₩ rupee. The sum of £83,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 45c., but reacted to 82f. 40c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm again for demand and cables, and not so strong for 60-day bills. The trading at the moment is rather inactive.

Government bonds were weak in tone on a moderate volume of business. Prices were a fraction lower for 4s, 4½s, and 5s. In railroad mortgages prices were lower in the early dealings for some issues, but toward the close the market became strong, and a recovery ensued under an active demand. Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 92, and funded 5s to 87, but the former, in which the day's business amounted to $958,000, closed at 92⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, fell off to 69, while do. currency 6s advanced, under an active inquiry, from 43½ to 44¼; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off to 104⅞, and Seconds to 65⅜, with closing sales at 105½ for the former, and at 66 for the latter; Iron Mountain preferred incomes declined to 90½ for Firsts, and to 80 for Seconds, but later advanced to 92 and 81½, respectively; C., C. and I. C. incomes declined to 46, and closed at 46¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 56 to 56¾, and reacted to 56¼; Mobile and Ohio First debentures sold at 75½@76. State bonds were steady on small transactions.

At the Sub-Treasury to-day there were 20 proposals to sell bonds to the Government for the sinking fund, amounting in the aggregate to $7,135,450, at the following prices: 5s, 1881, from 103.62 to 104; 6s, 1880, from 103.87½ to 104; 6s, 1881, from 105.62 to 105.97. The Secretary accepted proposals to the amount of $2,000,000, being $1,000,000 in excess of what had been advertised for, as follows: 6s of 1881 at 105.70 to 105.75, and 6s of 1880 at 103.87½ to 103.99.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¼	108⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103¾
Adams Express	108	108
American Express	57	57
Albany and Susquehanna	107	107
Alton and Terre Haute	23¾	23¾
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	61	63
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	50	50⅝
American District Telegraph	70	70¼
Boston Water Power	17¾	17¾
Boston Air Line	56	56
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	55	55
Canton	60	59⅝
Canada Southern	67	66
Climax Mining	3¼	3⅛
Cariboo Mining	4	4
Central Arizona	9⅞	9
Central Pacific	82	81⅝
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	45	43⅞
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	81	80
Chesapeake and Ohio	21⅞	22⅛
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	32	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	28	28⅜
C., C. and I. C.	22	21⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	146⅛	146⅛
Chicago and Alton	110	110
Chicago and Alton pref.	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56	56½
Chicago and North-west	91⅛	91⅛
Chicago and North-west pref.	106½	105½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	79⅞	79⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	152	152
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110½	110½
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal	26	26
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	88⅜	89⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	76¾	78
Excelsior Mining	21	21
Frankfort and Kokomo	22	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41	41
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	74⅝	75½
Harlem	160	170
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	82	82
Illinois Central	103	102¾
Ind., Bloom. and Western	39	38
Keokuk and Des Moines	16	16
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	37½	37½
Lake Shore	106⅜	106
Lake Erie and Western	32¾	32
La Plata	7	7
Louisville and Nashville	141	139½
Little Pittsburg	20	17
Lew., N. Alb. and C.	108	108
Manhattan Railroad	46	45
Mariposa	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	12⅝	12⅛
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	9	8⅞
Metropolitan Railroad	115	113
Michigan Central	90¾	91¾
Mobile and Ohio	25	24
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43½	43⅞
Morris and Essex	107	107
Maryland Coal	21	21
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	110	111¼
New Central Coal	27	27
New-Jersey Central	84⅞	86½
New-York Central	131¼	131⅜
New-York and New-Haven	156	156
New-York Elevated	125	124
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	46	46⅛
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	72	71
Northern Pacific	33⅞	33½
Northern Pacific pref.	57⅛	57½
Ohio Central	26	25½
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	84	82
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	109
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43½
Panama	182	182
Pennsylvania	53	53
Philadelphia and Reading	69¼	69
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	117
Pullman Palace Car Company	120	119
Quicksilver	21	20½
Quicksilver pref.	63	63
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	21	21
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	30	29⅞
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	45	44½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	56⅞	56½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	77¼	77⅞
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	61½	62¼
St. Paul and Sioux City	43	43
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	80⅝	81
New-York, Ontario and Western	29	29¾
Union Pacific	91½	91¼
United States Express	47½	47½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44	44¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68	69¼
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103
Western Union Telegraph	114½	114⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	108	108	180
Alton and T. H. pref.	63	63	100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	50⅞	49	6,150
American Dist. Telegraph	72	70¼	700
Canton	60	59⅝	200
Canada Southern	66	65½	2,490
Climax Mining	3¼	3¼	2,000
Central Arizona	10	9	1,600
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	44	43	1,100
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	80½	79½	300
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	20¾	2,850
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	32	31	525
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	28½	28½	145
Cin., Ohio, and I. Central	22	21⅝	1,600
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	56½	55½	300
Chicago and North-west	91⅞	90⅛	15,400
Chi. and North-west pref.	105½	105	700
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	79⅞	79	10,100
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	103⅞	103⅛	300
Central Pacific	82	81⅜	900
Del., Lack. and Western	89⅜	87⅛	36,130
Del. and Hudson Canal	78	76¾	4,621
Deadwood Mining	18	18	260
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41½	40	7,060
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	75½	74	6,400
Harlem	170	169½	450
Houston and Texas	82	81	1,830
Illinois Central	102¾	102½	2,600
Ind., Bloom. and West.	39	38	300
International and Gt. N.	50	50	100
Lake Shore	106⅛	105¼	18,000
Lake Erie and Western	32	31½	300
La Plata	7	7	300
Louisville and Nashville	141	139½	350
Little Pittsburg	19½	16	1,800
Manhattan Railroad	47¼	44⅞	2,740
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	12⅛	11½	2,000
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	9	8⅞	1,100
Metropolitan Railroad	113	113	835
Michigan Central	91¾	90¾	4,230
Mobile and Ohio	25	24	300
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	44	43½	15,600
Montauk Gas Coal	57	57	100
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	113	111	17,400
New-Jersey Central	86⅝	84¼	15,745
New-York Central	131½	131⅛	2,000
New-York & New-Haven	156⅜	156	150
N. Y. Elevated	124	124	100
N. Y., L. E. and W.	46⅝	44⅞	49,596
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	71	70	6,250
Northern Pacific	33½	33	1,000
Northern Pacific pref.	57¾	57	2,000
Ohio and Mississippi	35	33⅞	18,800
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	82	82	100
Ontario and Western	29¾	28½	15,428
Ohio Central	26	24⅝	1,000
Oregon R. and Nav.	109	109	100
Pacific Mail	43½	41¼	9,500
Phila. and Reading	69	67⅝	1,100
Quicksilver	21	20½	400
Standard Mining	29⅞	29⅞	200
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3½	3,800
St. L. and San F.	45	44½	1,350
St. L. and San F. pref.	56⅞	56½	400
St. Louis and Iron M.	62½	60¼	17,800
St. P. and S. City	43½	42¼	1,360
St. P. and S. City pref.	81	79½	2,500
Union Pacific	91⅞	90½	5,665
W., St. L. and Pacific	44⅜	43⅝	5,925
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	69⅜	68⅞	18,750
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103	155
Western Union	115	112¼	27,940
Total sales			380,020

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103½	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅞	108⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106⅝	106¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	106¾
United States currency 6s, 1895	124	......
United States currency 6s, 1896	124	......
United States currency 6s, 1897	124	......
United States currency 6s, 1898	124	......
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	......

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	60½	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	117
Ala., class A, sm.	60	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	117
Ala., class B, 5s	80¼	N. C. 6s, o. '86-'98	20
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	51½	N. C. 6s, A. O.	20
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	5	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	5	N. C. N. C. R. 7s c. off	90
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	110
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90
Ga. 7s, Ind.	108	N. C. f. a. '66-1900	10¼
Ga. 7s, g.	112	N. C. f. a. '68-'98	10¼
Ill. c. 6s	100	N. C. n. J. J. '92-8	17
Ill. w.	100	N. C. n. A. O.	17
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. C. H.	1½
La. 7s, c. '14	47½	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1 '98-9	4½
La. 7s, sm.	44	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	4½
Mich. 6s, '83	103	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	4½
Mich. 7s, '90	114	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Mo. 6s, due '86	105	R. I. 6s, c.	114
Mo. 6s, due '87	106½	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, '69 n. f.	5½
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Tenn. 6s, o. '90-2-8	37
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	T. 6s, n. '92-8-1900	30
Mo. 6s, A. or U., '92	107	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s., '14	30
Mo. 5s f'd due '95	105	Va. 6s, o.	25
Mo. H. & St. J., due '86	105½	Va. 6s, n., '66	25
Mo. H. & St. J., due '87	105½	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
N. Y. 6s, g. r. '87	106	Va. 6s, xmc.	51½
N. Y. 6s, g. c. '87	106	Va. 6s, on. 2d s.	32
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '88	108	Va. 6s, def.	8
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	117	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	84¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br. 109 | B. H. & E. 1st 7s 56¾ | B. H. & E. 1st 7s gtd. [illegible] | B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s 89½ | C. & O. p. m. f. '84 106 | C. & O. 6s, s. a. f. d. 68¼ | C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d. 43⅞ | C. & A. 1st 7s 116½ | La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s 108¼ | La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s 105 | C. R. J. & C. 1st 7s 112⅞ | C. B. & Q. S. p. c. 1st 109 | C. B. & Q. cn. 7s 120¾ | C. R. I. & P. 6s, c. 118 | C. R. I. & P. 6s, r. 127 | C. & A. D. M. 1st 6s 95 | K. & D. M. 1st 97 | C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s 115¼ | C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as. 107 | C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as. 107 | L. & W. cn. gtd. 116 | L. & W. cn. gtd. as. 99½ | M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. d. 130 | M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d. 113 | M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 112 | M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s 110 | C. & N. W. s. f. 7s 114 | C. & N. W. int. 7s 109 | C. & N. W. cn. 7s 123 | C. & N. W. c. g. 7s 111 | C. & N. W. 1st 7s 108 | C. & M. 1st 7s 113 | W. & St. P. 1st 7s 109 | C. C. & I. 1st 7s s. f. 118 | C. C. C. & I. cn. 7s 109 | D. L. & W. 2d 7s 104 | D. L. & W. 7s cv. 104 | D. L. & W. 7s 120 | M. & E. 1st 7s 127 | M. & E. 2d 7s 114 | M. & E. cn. 7s 109 | M. & E. 7s of '71 113 | D. & H. 1st 7s 104 | D. & H. 1st 7s, '84 111 | A. & S. 1st 7s 109 | A. & S. 2d 7s 109½ | D. & R. G. 1st 7s 105 | Erie 1st ext. 7s 121 | Erie 2d ext. 5s 106 | Erie 3d ext. 7s 108 | Erie 4th ext. 7s 104 | Erie 5th ext. 7s 111 | Erie 1st cn. g. 7s 121 | H. & St. J. 8s cv. 111 | H. & T. C. 2d M. L. 8s 113 | D. & S. C. 1st 7s 104 | T. P. & W. 1st c. 7s 98 | L. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s 77 | L. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s 64 | I. & G. N. 1st 6s, g. 101 | L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s 110 | L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s 122 | L. S. cn. r. 1st 122 | L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s 117 | L. S. cn. r. 2d 117 | L. S. 2d 7s, g. 104 | [illegible]

L. & N. C. br. 7s 107½ | L. & N. 2d 7s 101 | L. E. & W. 1st 6s 97 | Met. Elev. 1st 6s 110¼ | Mich. C. cn. 7s 119½ | Mich. C. 5s 102 | Mo. K. & T. cn. as. 105½ | N. Y. C. 6s sub. 104½ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s 125 | Harlem 1st 7s 125 | N. Y. Elev. 1st 112 | O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s 114 | O. & M. 2d cn. 7s 98 | C. P. g. 6s 111 | W. P. 6s 108 | U. P. 1st 6s 111 | U. P. L. g. 7s 113 | U. P. s. f. 8s 116 | P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s 109 | St. L. & I. M. 2d 6s 96 | K. P. 1st 6s, '96 c. c. 117 | K. P. 1st 6s, '96 cn. 108 | K. P. 1st 7s, l. g. '80 a. s. 125 | K. P. 2d 7s a. c. 106 | K. P. D. div. 1st c. 6s 97 | T. & P. 1st s. f. 7s 75 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s 134 | P. Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s 120 | C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s 91 | P. & R. inc. s. f. 7s, '86 90 | R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s 72 | St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s 110 | St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s 108 | St. L. A. & T. H. 1st 7s 111 | St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s 103 | T. P. & W. p. e. 1st 7s 120 | T. & W. 1st ext. 7s 108 | T. & W. 2d ext. 7s 104 | Gt. W. 2d 7s 104 | Q. & T. 1st 7s 103 | N. Mo. 1st 7s 116 | W. U. c. 7s 1900 117 | W. U. r. 7s 1900 115 | S. V. W. W. 1st 6s 102 | O. M. & N. 1st 6s 94⅞ | [illegible]

The Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings for the third week of February were as follows: 1880, $184,000; 1879, $115,384; increase, $68,616.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis earnings for the third week of February were as follows: 1880, $19,073; 1879, $16,787; increase, $2,286.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the second week in February: Second week in February, 1880, $84,082; second week in February, 1879, $48,048; increase, $36,034.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2¼ ₩ cent. on the capital stock of the Railroad Equipment Company has been declared this day, payable at the office of Clark, Post & Martin, of this City, and E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, on the 1st prox.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	16½	Cin., San. & Clev.	16½
Boston Land	10½	Eastern R. R.	37½
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115⅞	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	80
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	113¼	Calumet & Hecla	244
Atch. & Top. 1st 5s	104	Copper Falls	13
Atch. & Top. L. 1st 5s	102½	Duncan Silver	4¼
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	92	Franklin	24¾
Hartford & Erie 7s	56¾	International	55
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	140⅝	Pewabic	23½
Boston & Albany R. R.	141	Quincy	41¾
Boston & Maine R. R.	121	Ridge	8½
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	141	Silver Islet	30
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	36½	Madison Copper Mine	3¼

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7⅞	Leviathan	13-16
Alta	6	Leopard	5-16
Argenta	29-32	Lady Washington	3-16
Belcher	11¼	Mexican	15½
Best and Belcher	18	Martin White	15-16
Bullion	5¼	Mono	7⅞
Bodie	22	Mammoth	1⅜
Belle Isle	29-32	McClinton	7-16
Bechtel	2	Maybelle	3-16
Boston Consolidated	1⅛	Manhattan	1⅝
Bulwer	3	Northern Belle	15
Black Hawk	19-32	North Bonanza	11-32
Belvidere	2⅞	Noonday	4
California	2⅛	North Belle Isle	5-16
Chollar	6	Ophir	12
Consolidated Virginia	3⅞	Overman	5⅞
Crown Point	4	Potosi	3⅛
Consolidated Pacific	4	Raymond and Ely	15-32
Caledonia	13-16	Savage	5
Dudley	7-16	Sierra Nevada	19¾
Eureka Consolidated	18	South Bulwer	1⅝
Exchequer	2⅝	South Noonday	1¾
Gould and Curry	4⅞	Silver King	8
Grand Prize	1⅞	Syndicate	1½
Goodshaw	⅜	Silver Hill	13-16
Hale and Norcross	5⅝	Tioga	2⅜
Imperial	9-16	Tip Top	4⅞
Independence	27-32	Trojan	3-16
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Union Consolidated	21¼
Justice	1⅞	Wales	3
Jackson	2	Yellow Jacket	7½
Kossuth	5-32		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MINING RECORD, PUBLISHED BY A. R. CHISOLM, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, contains fullest reports from the Gold and Silver Mines. The proprietor sends sample copies free, and fills orders for mining stocks.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1880.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow, and values declined about $1 ₩ head. The markets closed weak, with a few car-loads unsold at 1 P. M. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 7½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards, prices were 6⅝c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 11½ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. Quality as above reported coarse to choice, in the aggregate fair. Milch Cows, Calves included, sold at $33@$50 ₩ head. Grass-fed Calves sold at 2⅞c. ₩ lb.; Bobs, 1c.@3c. ₩ lb.; Veals, 6½c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. The demand being steady. The sales of Sheep and Lambs were so small that the tone of trade could not be reported. Sheep sold at $6 30@$6 50 ₩ cwt. Lambs at 7½c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs not quoted; City dressed opened steady, on a light run, at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.; market Pigs, 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 374 Illinois Steers: 47 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., with $47 on the lot, 217 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb.; 226 head, 10c. ₩ lb.; 269 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb.; 132 head, 10½c. ₩ lb.; 12 head, 11c. ₩ lb., (of these herds 51 head were resold to Bairnsacker & Co. at 11c. ₩ lb.,) weights 7½, 8¼ to 10 cwt. B. C. Coon sold for self 88 Illinois Steers: 42 head, 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.; 46 head, 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weights 6⅞ to 8 cwt., strong. H. P. Burchard sold on commission 4 Bulls, 1,815 to 1,970 lb., 3⅞c.@4¼c. ₩ lb.; 2 dry Cows, 8c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 9 State Steers, 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. G. Kahn sold for I. Burns 18 Indiana Steers, 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 7⅞ cwt.; for G. Baker 17 oxen, 7¾c. ₩ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 7 cwt. scant; for Kahn & Furst, 109 Illinois Steers: 5 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 18 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head; 37 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb.; 17 head, 10c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weights 7 to 7¾ cwt., strong; 32 head, 1,369 lb., $5 35 ₩ cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 156 Illinois Steers: 57 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 37 head, 9c. ₩ lb., with $37 on the lot; 32 head, 9¼ to 9½c. ₩ lb.; 30 head, 10c. ₩ lb., weights 6, 7, to 9 cwt. Vogel & Bernstein sold for Myer & Regenstein 221 Illinois Steers: 31 head, 9⅝c. ₩ lb.; 20 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 62 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 28 head, 9½c. ₩ lb.; 30 head, 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 6, 7¼, to 8 cwt. D. Waixel sold for I. Waixel 230 Illinois Steers: 20 head, 8½c. ₩ lb.; 90 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.; 27 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head on 84 head, 16 head, 9⅝c. ₩ lb.; 50 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., with 50c. on ₩ head on 16 head, 10c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 8⅞ cwt. S. McGraw sold 10 Veals, 130 to 161 lb., 6¾c.@8⅞c. ₩ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 31 Calves, 315 lb., 3¼c. ₩ lb.; 16 Veals, 105 to 146 lb., 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb.; 421 State Sheep: 268 head, 103 to 113 lb., $6 30@$6 40 ₩ cwt.; 153 head, 116 lb., 6¾c. ₩ lb. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 3 Bobs, 95 to 106 lb., 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; 27 Veals, 110 to 151 lb., 7c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards.—On yesterday afternoon Kirby & Co. sold 179 Ohio Hogs, 134 lb., 5c. ₩ lb.; 93 Ohio Pigs, 88 lb., 5¾c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Coney & McPherson sold for A. W. McKelvain 2 Bulls, 1,275 lb., 3⅞c. ₩ lb.; 14 Dry Cows, 7⅛c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for N. Lehman 5 Oxen, 8c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7½ cwt.; for Thomas 14 Ohio Steers, 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Cassidy & Co. 62 Kansas Steers: 17 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 35 head, 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., with $35 off the lot, weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; on commission 70 Illinois Steers, 14 head, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb.; 56 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weights 6⅞, 7¼, to 8 cwt. D. G. Culver sold for Myer & Honeman 4 Dry Cows, 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6⅞ cwt.; 2 Oxen, 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 62 Ohio Steers: 31 head, 9c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., weight 8⅛ cwt.; 23 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ to 7½ cwt.; for B. W. Allerton 63 Illinois Steers: 10 head, 9⅜c. ₩ lb.; 53 head, 9c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head on 14 head, weight 8¼ to 6⅞ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 66 Illinois Steers, 9c. ₩ lb., with $36 60 off the lot, weight 6⅜ cwt.; on commission, 17 dry Cows, 980 lb., 23 Virginia Steers, 7c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. R. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 48 Illinois Steers 33 head, 8⅝c.@9c. ₩ lb., 13 head, 9c. ₩ lb., 2 head, 10c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 7⅞ cwt. W. H. Dudley & Son sold for selves and Post 49 Missouri Steers: 17 head, 8⅞c. ₩ lb.; 32 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 7 cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 44 Illinois Steers: 12 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb., with $7 off, 7 head, 33 head, 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt., 169 Missouri Steers: 69 head, 8⅝c.@9c. ₩ lb., with 50c. off ₩ head, 16 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 73 head, 9⅝c. ₩ lb., with $46 off the lot, 11 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾, 8⅛ to 7⅞ cwt. E. Sadler sold on commission 39 Illinois Steers: 24 head, 9c. ₩ lb., with $15 on the lot, 15 head, 9⅞c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 268 Missouri Steers: [illegible] 31 head, 8⅝c. ₩ lb.; 134 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 101 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., with $32 off on 33 head, weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 10 Bulls, 1,225 to 1,760 lb., 3⅞c.@4¼c. ₩ lb.; 117 Illinois Steers: 34 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 35 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 48 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $31 50 off the lot, weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; 172 Missouri Steers: 52 head, 9c. ₩ lb., with $34 on 34 head, 58 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 62 head, 9⅜c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼, 7¾, to 8 cwt. Rose & Pidcock sold 48 Illinois Sheep, 107 lb., 6½c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,415 head of horned Cattle, 154 Cows, 432 Veals and Calves, 604 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,228 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,917 head of horned Cattle, 1,249 Sheep and Lambs, 4,183 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards: 1,912 head of horned Cattle, 40 Cows, 84 Veals and Calves, 4,496 Sheep and Lambs, 3,822 Hogs, 15 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for the week thus far, 6,938 head; for the same time last week, 7,667 head; consigned through, 273 cars; market steady and unchanged; offerings mainly fair to medium; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 40@$4 85; fair to medium, $3 90@$4 25; Cows and Heifers $3 25@$3 90; fat Bulls, $3@$3 75; stock bulls, $3 20@$3 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for the week thus far, 10,100 head; for the same time last week, 11,900 head; consigned through, 4 cars; good demand and prices a shade higher; only light proportion of choice stock offered; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 12½; choice to fancy, $5 25@$5 80; fair to good Western Lambs, $5 50@$5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head; total for the week thus far, 15,825 head; for the same time last week, 11,945 head; consigned through, 70 cars; market steady, with a fair demand; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; sales of good to choice, $4 75@$4 90; medium heavy, $4 80@$4 90; choice heavy, $4 90@$5; fair ends, $4 15@$4 65; common, $3 25@$4; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 34,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head; market only fairly active, but prices fully maintained; mixed packing, $4 20@$4 40; light $4 25@$4 40; choice heavy, $4 45@$4 65. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 700 head; market dull and slow, but unchanged; shipping, $4@$5; butchers' steady and unchanged at $2 50@$4 50; stockers and feeders in fair demand and firm at $2 80@$4; clearance made. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady, with a good demand at $4@$5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Hogs quiet; light shipping, $4 10@$4 20; packing, $4 25@$4 45; butchers' to select, $4 50@$4 60; receipts, 6,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Cattle quiet; supply mainly of light shipping and butchers' grades; sales of light to good Steers, 1,100 to 1,500 lb. average, at $4 25@$5; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 50; corn-fed Texans, $2 50@$4; good to choice shipping Steers wanted; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 200 head. Sheep in active demand; sales at $4@$5 65; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 300 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 892 head of through and 527 head of yard stock; supply very light, with few buyers; trade very dull, and many shipped on in first hands; no change in prices. Hogs—Receipts, 4,410 head; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 70; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900 head; selling at 4c.@6c. for fair to extra.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 24; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 24@$1 24⅛, cash; $1 24¼, February; $1 24⅝, March; $1 25⅞, April; $1 28⅛, May; No. 3 do., $1 11@$1 12; Rejected, 90c.@92c. Corn dull and drooping at 37⅛c., cash; 37⅛c., March; 37¼c.@37⅜c., April; 41⅞c., May; Rejected, 36c. Oats dull and lower at 32⅞c. for fresh, cash; 31⅝c.@31¾c., February; 31⅝c., March; 33⅜c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 75c. Pork unsettled and lower at $11 75 cash; $11 75@$11 77½, March; $11 90@$11 92½, April; $12 05@$12 07½, May. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates, at $7 15@$7 17½, cash; $7 17½, March; $7 27½, April; $7 37½, May. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, $4 20; Short Rib, $6 60; Short Clear, $6 75. Whisky steady and unchanged, at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 290,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 137,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,900 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels. At the Close—Wheat moderately active, and higher, at $1 25⅛, March; $1 26⅜, April. Corn fairly active and a shade higher, at 37⅝c., March; 37⅞c., April; 41⅝c., May. Oats firmer at ⅛c. higher. Pork strong and 7½c.@10c. higher. Lard stronger and 2½c. higher.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—Flour in good demand at full prices; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble do., $6@$6 37½; high grades, $6 50@$7 37½. Corn steady, with a good demand at 58c.@60c. Oats firmer at 44c.@46c. Corn-meal quiet, $2 40. Hay quiet and weak; choice, $27 50. Pork scarce and firm; old, $12 70; new, $13. Lard dull; tierce, 7⅛c.@7⅞c.; keg, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, loose, 4¾c.; packed, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. Bacon steady, with a good demand; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet; canvased, 9c.@10c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee in good demand at full prices; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14c.@18⅛c. Sugar dull and nominal; quoted, inferior, 5⅞c.@6c.; common to good common, 6⅞c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7⅛c.; prime to choice, 7⅜c.@8c.; Yellow Clarified, 8c.@8⅝c. Molasses dull; common, 30c.@32c.; fair, 36c.@38c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@42c.; prime to choice, 42c.@52c. Rice dull and nominal; quoted—Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5c.@7⅛c. Bran scarce and firm at 85c. Exchange—New-York sight, $1@$1 00 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 84½.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Wheat weak and 2c. lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 31; Amber Michigan, March, $1 34; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 34; April, $1 36⅛; May, $1 37; June, $1 36⅛. Corn weak and 1c. lower; No. 2, spot, held at 41c.; May, 43⅝c.@43⅞c.; No. 2 White held at 42c.; damaged, 38½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed steady; Mammoth, $4 55; prime, $4 45; No. 2, $4 25. At the close: Wheat dull; Red Winter, March, $1 35¼; April, $1 37⅛; May, $1 38⅜; June, $1 38⅞. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 1,050 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat strong and higher; sales of White State at $1 31@$1 32. Corn steady; sales of Western Mixed at 57c. Barley dull and nominal; choice Canada held at 96c.; No. 1 Canada, 90c.@93c.; No. 2 Canada, 76c.@77c. Rye inactive. Corn-meal steady with a fair demand; bolted, $23; unbolted, $22. Mill-feed in good demand; Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings $19 50@$20. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 30c. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,900 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 720 bbls.; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Lumber, 100,000 feet.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Wool—The market sustains a very strong and excited tone, with indications of higher rates. The bulk of the domestic clip is in manufacturers' hands and being rapidly used up. Foreign supplies are in active request, and nearly all on the way here has been disposed of. The great demand for goods has led to large orders for foreign Wool, and it is estimated that the consumption of Wool this year will be 50,000,000 lb. more than in 1879. The sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania XXX and No. 1 Fleeces at 53½c.@57½c.; Michigan and Wisconsin X at 52½c.@54½c.; and New-York, New-Hampshire, and Ohio at 49c.@52½c.; sales of Delaine at 54½c.@55c. Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces at 32½c.@45c.; Fall California at 24c.@30½c.; Pulled Wools at 45c.@67c., including choice Supers at 60c.@67c.; desirable Maine Supers held at 70c. Foreign Wools firm at 50c.@57c. for Australia, and 46c.@44c. for Montevideo.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Flour—No sale this noon. Wheat opened lower, but improved subsequently; No. 2 Red Fall $1 29⅞@$1 29⅝, cash; $1 29⅝, February; $1 29⅝@$1 29⅞, March; $1 32⅛@$1 32⅝, April; $1 33⅞@$1 34, May; $1 28⅞@$1 29, June; No. 3 do., $1 25⅞@$1 26. Corn lower at 35⅝c.@35⅞c., cash; 35⅝c., February; 35⅝c.@35⅞c., March; 37c.@37⅛c., April; 38⅞c.@38⅝c., May. Oats firmer at 34c., cash; no options. Rye firmer at 75c. b/s. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork easier; jobbing at $12 20@$12 25. Lard nominally $7 10. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, $4@$4 10; Clear Rib, $6 50@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $5; Clear Rib, $7 30@$7 35; Clear Sides, $7 50@$7 55. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 126,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 167,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth Spring at $1 37; 800 bushels No. 1 White Michigan Winter at $1 40. Corn in fair demand; sales, 2 cars new No. 2 Western on track at 48c.; 1 car at 48¼c.; 2 cars High Mixed at 48½c. Oats steady; sales 2 cars White Michigan at 43½c.; 2 cars Mixed Michigan at 41½c., all on the track. Barley unchanged. Rye quiet; sales, 600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at 87c. Mill-feed higher; coarse, $19; fine feed, $19 25@$20. Corn-meal quoted—coarse, $1@$1 10; fine, $1 15@$1 20; New Process, $1 50@$1 60. Railroad Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 9c. Receipts—Railroad—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Flour in fair demand and higher; Family, $6@$6 10; fancy, $6 25@$6 85. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 30; receipts, 350 bushels; shipments, 2,600 bushels. Corn strong and higher at 40c.@41c. Oats quiet at 36c. Rye firm at 85c. Barley dull; Extra No. 3 Fall, 78c. Pork dull and nominally $12. Lard dull, weak, and lower at $7 25. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 55; Clear Sides, $6 75. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Whisky in good demand at $1 06. Butter easier, but not quotably lower. Sugar easy; Hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@7¾c. Hogs quiet; common, $3 50@$4 25; light, $4 35@$4 45; packing, $4 30@$4 60; butchers', $4 55@$4 75; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat opened unsettled, declined ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 26; do. soft, $1 24; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and February, $1 23; March, $1 23⅛; April, $1 24⅛; No. 3 do., $1 11; No. 4 do., $1 06; Rejected, 97c. Corn lower; No. 2, 37½c. Oats lower; No. 2, 31½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 75c. Barley lower; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 69c. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess Pork dull at $11 70, cash; $11 85, April. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 15, cash; $7 25, April. Live Hogs dull and lower at $4 15@$4 40. Dressed Hogs dull and lower at $4 80@$4 85. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—Flour quiet, but steady; sales, 300 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat easier; Extra White Michigan, $1 30⅛; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29⅝@$1 30; February, $1 30; March, $1 30; April, $1 32⅞@$1 33; May, $1 34. Milling No. 1 nominal. Corn firm; No. 1 Yellow, 44c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 42½c.; No. 2 do. 42c. Oats easier, with more disposition to sell; No. 1 White, 38c.; No. 2 do., 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 36⅛c.; No. 2 do. 35c. Clover-seed in good demand; prime, $4 25. Dressed Hogs firm at $5. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 3,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 30. Corn firmer; No. 2 White, 45c.@46c.; do. Mixed, 43c.@44c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 40c.@41c.; do. Mixed, 38c.@39c. Rye firm; No. 2, 86c.@87c. Pork steady at $12 50. Lard steady; prime Steam, 7½c. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, $7 20; Clear Sides, $7 50. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25.—Spirits of Turpentine is steady at 44c. Rosin is steady at $1 10½ for strained, $1 20 for good Strained. Tar is steady at $1 10. Crude Turpentine is steady at $1 55 for Hard, $2 55 for Yellow Dip. Corn quiet and steady; prime White, 67c.; Mixed, 64c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 25.—The Printing Cloth market has had some demand made, but, after the large sales of yesterday, sellers are indifferent, and quotations are very firm at last quotations.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 9⅞c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Feb. 25.—Whisky firm at $1 05½.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 109⅝; 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 71; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 33; Erie, 47⅞; do. second Consols, 95; Illinois Central, 105½; Reading, 35¼.

1 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70⅞; Erie, 47⅞.

3:30 P. M.—Erie, 47¾. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ₩ rupee.

4 P. M.—Erie, 47⅛. Silver is quoted to-day at 52d. ₩ ounce.

4:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 109½; 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 110⅝; new 5s, 105⅞. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 71; Erie, 47½; do. second Consols, 95½; Pennsylvania Central, 53½; Reading, 34¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £83,000. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes at 82f. 40c. for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 23½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 7-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 5-16d. Futures steady. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 6¾d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 25—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Petroleum, 18⅛f.@18⅝f. for fine pale American.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 24.—Coffee—Market animated; prices very firm; good firsts, 6,100@6,250 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 23⅛d.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Assessment Calendar—Nos. 150, 178, 179, 234, 235, 240, 249, 252, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271. Day Calendar—Nos. 16, 62, 84, 92, 96, 118, 128, 164, 189, 190, 193, 206, 222, 229, 230, 239, 240, 262, 263, 273, 274, 275, 276.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 392, 371, 264, 376, 184, 447, 449, 474, 475, 372, 288, 325, 398, 498, 499, 485, 212, 267, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1784, 748, 1741, 732, 1384, 2131, 880, 1385, 1089½, 661, 1338, 947¼, 1735, 2713, 1847, 1865, 650, 922, 855, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1877½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Case on—No. 1263—Bernard vs. Valentine. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 72—Starin vs. Kelly. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 287—Garner vs. Mangam. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 7, 14, 9, 18, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1950—Rooney vs. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1948, 1404, 1357, 1481, 1308, 1460, 1482, 1235, 1186, 1498, 1349, 1545, 1524, 1513, 1351, 1553, 1524, 1422, 1521, 1522, 1453, 1507, 1176, 1115, 1200, 1476, 1298.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by McAdam, Goepp, and Hawes, JJ.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 6. Appeals from Judgments—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 23, 24.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2372, 2404, 1964, 1998, 2003, 2026, 2318, 2321, 2322, 2323, [illegible] 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2347, 2348, [illegible] 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2306.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.

John Sherry, robbery.
Thomas Kingston and Edward Gariganu, burglary.
John Oates and Michael Rogers, burglary.
Martin Conway, burglary.
Mary Sullivan and Minnie Clark, grand larceny.
Henry Cornelius, grand larceny.
Stephen Hacker, grand larceny.
Andrew Stone, grand larceny.
Michael McAnanney, grand larceny.
John McCarthy and George Koebel, larceny from the person.
William Kian, larceny from the person.
Peter Kelly, larceny from the person.
John Duffy, larceny from the person.
Philip Lang and Louis Vielg, false pretenses.
Charles Moore, receiver stolen goods.
James O'Donnell, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

George Seddon, robbery.
Antonio Salada, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas McGuire, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Sulzberger, felonious assault and battery.
William James and William Bowden, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Wallace, burglary.
Margaret Corke, bigamy.
Mary Marks, larceny from person.
Isaac S. Nail, larceny from person.
John Kelly and Edward O'Hara, larceny from person.
John McCarty and Louis Harris, petit larceny.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 25, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Executors of Eliza Mott, deceased, sold the following City real estate: Four-story brick store, with lot 22.8 by 103.9, No. 253 Pearl-st., west side, south of Fulton-st., sold for $12,500, to David W. Bishop; similar store, with lot 22.6 by 100.3, No. 259 Pearl-st., west side, 45 feet south of Fulton-st., sold for $13,200, to Joseph J. O'Donohue; similar store, with lot 22.6 by 103.1, No. 34 Cliff-st., east side, about 8 feet south of Fulton-st., sold for $16,600, to Joseph Eager; four-story and one-story buildings, with lot 25 by 200, No. 545 Broadway, west side, running through to (No. 116) Mercer-st., north of Spring-st., sold for $78,100, to Warren Ackerman; four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 126.6, No. 23 West 34th-st., north side, west of 5th-av., with right of way through to 35th-st., sold for $47,600, to same purchaser.

Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction the two three-story frame buildings and three-story brick building, with plot of land 74.6 by 41.8 by 85.6 by 74.4, Nos. 82, 84, and 86 Division-st., between Bayard and Eldridge sts., for $22,000, to W. S. Riendenbach; also, the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 243 West 22d-st., north side, 350 feet west of 7th-av., sold for $11,000, to John Boyd; four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 32 West 27th-st., south side, 278 feet west of Broadway, sold for $20,300, to O. G. Lincoln; three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 115 West 45th-st., north side, 180 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $14,000, to S. Cohen; four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 451 West 40th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $6,100, to H. Kapit; three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, irregular, No. 131 West 48th-st., north side, 343.9 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $11,950, to W. S. Riendenbach, and four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 115th-st., south side, 245 feet west of 5th-av., sold for $14,400, to H. Greer.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick store, with lot 23.3 by 52 by irregular, No. 61 South-st., north side, 29.7 feet east of Wall-st., for $24,000, to A. H. Holmes.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building, with lot 33.6 by 148.10, No. 55 Park-st., south side, 92.4 feet west of Worth-st., for $8,000, to Margaret B. Parsons, as Executrix and plaintiff; and one lot 24.4 by 199.10, on West 152d-st., north side, running through to 153d-st., 125.8 feet west of Boulevard, sold for $7,000, to Jacob K. Lockman, as Executor and plaintiff.

Loeptinasse & Friedman, foreclosure sale, William Irwin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 246 East 39th-st., south side, 83 feet west of 2d-av., for $9,837, to Charles A. Muller.

The remaining sales announced for yesterday were postponed as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of eight lots on Park-av., between 82d and 83d sts., adjourned to March 2; sale by Richard V. Harnett of dwelling and lot, No. 80 Bayard-st., west of Mott-st., adjourned to March 3; sale by R. F. Raymond of lots on 5th and 6th avs., 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st sts., adjourned to March 24. The public auction sale of house and lot, No. 123 East 55th-st., west of Lexington-av., was withdrawn upon a bid of $13,500.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 65th-st., 100.5x100; John Taylor and wife to D. C. Hays and another	$70,000
9th-av., s. e. corner of 101st-st., 25.2x100; George B. Vanderpoel and wife to Smith Ely, Jr.	3,000
2d-av., s. e. corner of 81st-st., 72.11x100; William C. Schermerhorn and others, Executors, &c., to J. Wick, Jr.	13,000
52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Ann M. Munday to Francis M. Bangs	6,500
Chatham-st., n. s., 222.3 ft. e. of Duane-st., 25x108.7x25x107.6; Clara Rosenthal and husband to Amos R. Eno	16,000
137th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x99.11; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Deane	5,015
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 120th-st., 50.6x100; Henry Day and wife to Emma Bryan	10,000
71st-st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Euphemia S. Coffin and husband to Philip Brunner	6,000
Same property; Philip Brunner to Joseph Reckendorfer	6,000
54th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5; William C. Lester and wife to E. J. Donnell	18,000
1st-av., w. s., No. 2,321, s. of 120th-st., 50.6x100; James Hogg, Executor, &c., to Henry Day	10,000
Broadway, No. 29, and Nos. 2 and 4 Morris-st.; William P. Dixon, Referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	25,000
127th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x99.11; Sarah B. Webb and another to Spencer A. Fanning	5,000
Duane-st., n. s., corner of Caroline-st., 53.4x irregular; Francis H. Jackson and another to Ambrose K. Ely	8,300
Willis-av., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of 146th-st., 25x100; F. W. Hartman and wife to John Sherman	4,000
37th-st., No. 331 West, 24.8½x98.9; A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Referee, to the Bank for Savings	13,150
54th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100.5; Mary A. Tucker and husband to William C. Lester	18,000
64th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; Theodore P. Nichols to Dewitt C. Hays and another	15,000
120th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Bridget Daly to Jane McSorley	2,100
68th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.5; Euphemia S. Coffin and husband to Charles H. Lalor	17,000
75th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x102.2; Mary Freeborn and another, Executors, &c., to Anthony McQuade	10,500
149th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11; Peter D. Kenny and another, Executors, &c., to Smith Ely, Jr.	3,800
Same property; Smith Ely, Jr., to Simon Sterne	6,400
7[illegible]-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x102.2; Bernard Kavanagh and wife to Henry Tuck	35,000
120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; George H. Goldschmidt to Lucy Webber	10,000
53d-st., s. s., 95.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Mary A. Comber and husband to Robert R. Lynd	27,000
36th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; E. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Patrick Tierney	8,000
44th-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5; E. D. Gale, Referee, to M. W. Borland	17,500
74th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.2x102.2; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Samuel B. Grant	8,000
113th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Sarah A. Conklin to Simeon D. Conklin	8,000
35th-st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Alida L. Borland	15,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 67th-st., 100.5x50; Mary E. Hutchinson and husband to Adolph F. Kuttroff	50,000
19th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x92; Hamilton Fish and wife to Edith L. Fish	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 103.3 ft. s. of 15th-st., 25.5x79.8 x irregular; Hamilton Fish and wife to Julia K. Benjamin	nom.
52d-st., Nos. 301, 303, and 305 East; Philippina Schaffer and another, Executors, &c., to A. G. Koebel	30,000
14th-st., n. s., 144.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 39.4x38.10; Margaret Lynch to Mary A. Savage	26,000
80th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100; John P. Kuhn to Charles C. Reinhardt	16,000
80th-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100; John P. Kuhn to Charles C. Reinhardt	16,000
80th-st., n. s., 256.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100; Same to Same	16,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 77th-st., 30.2x20.2; Rachel L. Ball and husband to Edward Tracy and another	7,250

LEASE RECORDED.

Goldstein, M., and another to Mina Harris; No. 165 East Broadway, furnished, 3 years, for annual rent of	$3,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brenner, F., to Euphemia S. Coffin; s. s. 71st-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years	$4,000
Bryan, Emma, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; No. 2,321 1st-av., 1 year	7,500
Carroll, J. M., and wife to Catharine Cooper; n. s. 138th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years	6,000
Donnell, Ezekiel, to J. K. Lockwood, guardian, &c.; n. s. West 54th-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years	5,000
Doubleday, William, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n. s. 28th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 1 year	8,000
Farrington, Isabella D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 323 East 20th-st., 1 1-5 years	1,500
Hunt, Magdalena, and others to Caroline A. Livingston; No. 230 West 21st-st., 3 years	1,000
Koebel, A. G., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 52d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 mortgages, 1 year; total	18,000
Lalor, C. H., to E. S. Coffin; s. s. 68th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	10,000
Potter, O. B., to Thomas F. G. Goddard and others, Trustees, &c.; n. s. e. of Beekman-st., from Park-row to Nassau-st., &c., 5 years	100,000
Sandroek, C. G., and wife to E. S. Holt; Nos. 245, 249, and 247 Cherry-st., 1 year	500
Schaaf, E., and others to G. R. Kuehing and others, Trustees, &c.; Lot No. 115, on Irvington-st., 5 years	7,000
Solomon, George, to F. Smith, Executor, &c.; No. 214 Centre-st., &c., 3 years	10,000
Sterne, S., to Smith Ely, Jr.; s. s. 149th-st., w. of 7th-av., 1½ months	3,200
Strang, Isabella M., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; e. s. Palisade-av., 24th Ward, 1 year	10,000
Striker, J. M. L., to John Jacob Astor; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years	5,000
Tuck, Henry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 73d-st., w. of Lexington-av., 1 1-5 years	16,000
Webber, Lucy, and husband to G. H. Goldschmidt; s. s. 120th-st., e. of 3d-av., installments	7,000
Wick, J., Jr., to William C. Schermerhorn and others, Executors, &c.; s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 81st-st., 1 year	10,400

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Dawes, Thomas A., to J. C. Williams	$5,000
Fox, Mary A., and another to C. Ferris	10,000
Rutton, Robert, to Margaret Halliday, Administratrix, &c.	5,108
Keep, H., to C. Ritchie	37,423

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 41ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FOUR-story brown-stone; also, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brown-stone; will sell low. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

THE NEW ELEGANT HOUSES NOS. 12 and 18 East 67th-st., 25 and 27 feet front, one with extension, for sale very cheap. Apply on premises and to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS. A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

ADJOINING MADISON-AV., 64TH-ST.—Fine block front and rear; elegant 22-foot house. Only $57,000; bargain; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 561 5th-av.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 53 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

A SPLENDID PLOT 15 LOTS, NEAR FIFTH-av., on 75th, 76th, and 77th sts.—A grand chance to make $5,000 a lot; others on all avenues, boulevards, and streets; bargains. WYCKOFFS, Nos. 176 and 1,067 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 49TH-ST.—ELEGANT house, price reasonable; also, fine corner house, 5th-av., near 59th-st., cheap; others on 5th-av., all sizes, for sale and lease at lowest prices, for residence and business. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR MODERATE SIZE house, near Central Park and 5th-av.; situation best in City. Address Gam, Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS, RUNNING through from 57th to 58th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Also, one on 57th-st., west of 9th-av. JAQUES & MOONEY, No. 353 West 27th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 2, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:

THIRD-AVENUE.—The two-story frame building and lot of land known as No. 2,333 3d-av.; lot 24.11x108 feet.

WEST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone French-attic house and lot known as No. 261 West 54th-st., the easterly and westerly walls of the house being party walls; lot 18.9x62.11 feet.

For further particulars apply to JOHN S. LAWRENCE, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 155 and 151 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the spacious grounds, buildings, machinery, and complete appurtenances of the late NEW-YORK STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, situated on South, Montgomery, Water, and Cherry sts., with bulkhead and riparian right extent of 92 feet [illegible] inches; also four leasehold lots, under lease to May 1, 1882. Maps and particulars with auctioneer, No. 153 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A NEW LIST PRINTED TO-DAY.—OFFICES 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 561 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house to let, No. 343 East 69th-st.; immediate possession; keys at No. 324.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICE TO LET.—THE LARGE REAR ROOM, first floor, No. 202 Broadway; suitable for insurance, banking, or mining room. Apply to elevator attendant on premises, or to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 265 Broadway.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ONLY FOR OCCASIONAL occupancy, by hardware manufacturer, on or near Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Chambers sts. Address D., Box No. 156 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., one and a quarter miles from depot, containing 10½ acres, with complete outbuildings, all new within the past four years; large and small fruits of all kinds. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; eight lots; Mount Hope, Tremont Station; 30 minutes from Forty-second-Street Depot; price, $10,000. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY; mill site and water-power, located at Black Hawk, Colorado. Apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—HANDSOME residence; every modern improvement; 15 acres land; fruit; fine outbuildings; only $10,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room 11.

ORANGE (N. J.) REAL ESTATE SPECIALTY.—Furnished and unfurnished residences, for sale and rent, this vicinity. EDW. P. HAMILTON, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the Village of Tenafly, N. J., a finely-located piece of property, 800 feet from depot; two cottages now upon it; water, fruit, shade, &c.; desirable schools, churches, &c.; nearness to depot will make fine business property in future; fronts three streets; a good place to get a home out of the City. Address WM. LAIMBEER, 19 Madison-av.

TO LET—RESIDENCE 30 MINUTES OUT; ALL improvements; one acre; three minutes from depot, 10 minutes from village; stable, fruit, &c. Address No. 42 Essex-st., Hackensack, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ASHLAND HALL BOARDing-house to let from April 1. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED PLACE NEAR City; water front; Sound preferred; accommodation for yacht, &c.; send full particulars, rent, &c. E. FLANAGAN, Bank Building, 32d-st. and 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ACRE PROPERTY WANTED IN THE NEW WARDS.—From 25 to 200 acres in one plot; will pay cash; money to loan there at 6 per cent. REED BROTHERS, No. 52 West 32d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAU'S SONS.

STAMP DEALERS.—USED SCANDINAVIAN Stamps, the most part Norwegian, old as well as new, for sale in large and small quantities. Old documents, old coin, herbarium, insects, and mineral collections, as well as living wild animals, are likewise sold and bought. Address letters to Mr. EMIL DYSWAD'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Christiania, Norway, marked "Score," No. 1,141.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

HOP BITTERS PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The undersigned will sell at public auction all the property belonging to the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Court-house, in White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. All the injunctions having been dissolved, there will be no further adjournments.—Dated Feb. 25, 1880. JOHN H. CLAPP, Referee, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $40, $50, $75; 7-octave, large size, four round corners, fine tone; $90; magnificent rosewood upright, $135, a bargain; 7-octave Chickering Piano, cheap; Organs, $30 up; [illegible] $3, $4, and $5 monthly taken until paid for. Second-hand instruments bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing and tuning a specialty. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 TO $2,000.—DESIRABLE OPPORtunity to parties with above ready cash. Particulars Room No. 35 Morse Building, No. 140 Nassau-st., 9 to 4.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silver ware, bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,180 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the managers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the south of 45.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....Thursday, Feb. 26, 8 P. M.
SILVIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARSIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 8 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 3 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage offer, No. 4 Bowling Green. OELRICHS & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA WILL BE DELAYED until THURSDAY, 26th inst. Passengers will embark at 9 P. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Sat., Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsons.....Thursday, March 11, 6 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodation. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For indication of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or R. 146 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Rivington.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, library, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewards and cabins on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upon deck, affording the greatest comfort of all tourists as a perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. State-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 31 and 32 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 116 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

SEN. WERDER, Sat., Feb. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
DONAU.....Sat., March 6 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From side foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF NEVADA.....Thurs. March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thurs. March 11, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. | Cimbria...March 13, 7 A. M.
Bolivia...March 1, 7 P. M. | Devonia...March 20, noon

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Utonia, Wed., March 3, 4 P. M. | Australia...March 31, 4 P. M.
Caledonia, $55 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in small boats.

LABRADOR, Sayonne.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Surcouf.....Wednesday, March 17, 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Tournier.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freights and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

SILESIA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. D. MASELLI, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Eastern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,891.—In the matter of THOMAS C. HOPE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, pursuant to the acts of Congress, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-room, in the City of Brooklyn, in said district, on the Twelfth day of March, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause if any they have, why the said discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. E. BELYEA, Clerk.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 7 A. M., 9 and 3:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Corry and Oil City, 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 A. and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:35, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 2:20, 3:45, 7, 7:36, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:50 P. M.), 1:45, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 2:30, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. PARKER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879. Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glens Falls and Rutland.

1 P. M., to Albany and Troy Express.

3 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. O. R. MERKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

4 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chagrin Falls, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 5:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. E. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 4, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12:30, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 P. M. For Shore Line Divisions, 4, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Stonington, Boston and New-York All Line R. R., 8:05 A. M., 12, 3 P. M. For New-Haven, Waterbury, Hampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Williamsport, Sunbury, Shamokin, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:20 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKERSHAM ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Leave Grand Central Depot, 4 P. M. New-Haven Railroad 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 9 P. M. Drawing-room car on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.

VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, are offered on their boats.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamer Rhode Island leaves daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets. Elegant steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn, 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 34 E. R.), daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH, Pier 41, foot of Peck-slip.—Trips Tuesday, for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Feb. 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until 12:15 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of March, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of two sets of Field Officers' Quarters, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

One copy of this advertisement should be securely attached to each triplicate proposal, and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Blanks for proposals, instructions for bidders, &c., can be obtained of this office. Proposals must be accompanied by a bond with two sureties in the sum of $500. A proposal not accompanied by such a bond will not be considered. Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Constructing Officers' Quarters," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Deputy Quartermaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 86 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad, up to 12 o'clock M., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 86 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE,

NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

This old established and favorite family hotel, having been recently enlarged and entirely furnished, is highly recommended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the location is unsurpassed. The proprietor House by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.

L. KARST, Proprietor.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and wire screens for wood fires; fender fenders, fire-tools and tool-boxes of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Entrances { 60 to 64 Beekman-st. and 61 to 65 Spruce-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

SPRING HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

A fine assortment of the best makes in 4-4 Family and Household Linens, Sheetings and Pillow Case Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Table Damasks, and Towelings by the yard. Huckaback, Damask, and Turkish Bath Towels, Sheets, &c., &c., together with a large and well-assorted stock of Foreign and Domestic White Goods, Marseilles Quilts, Terry and Honey-Comb Spreads, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

Broadway and 19th-street.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING OPENING OF RARE NOVELTIES in ladies' and children's dress, will surpass all former exhibitions.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 23d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COPYIST.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST AT home. Address M. Y., Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,159 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young girl as chamber-maid or nurse; best City reference for either. Call for two days, from 10 to 3, at No. 217 West 23d-st., ring four times; no cards answered without wages mentioned.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By an American young woman; neat and obliging; in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 447 West 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 410 West 56th-st., one flight front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl; best references. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City references. Call at No. 803 6th-av., ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A young responsible lady; cook, washer and ironer, chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 35 Clarkson-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; or house-work in a small private family; good references from present employers. Call at No. 46 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; assist in fine or coarse washing; willing and obliging; good references from last employers. Call at No. 153 West 23d-st., store.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH and German; excelling all kinds of dessert; good baker. City or country. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 153 West 23d-st., shoe store.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROUGHLY competent person; does all kinds of cooking in the neatest manner; long references from last place; best City reference. Call at No. 338 West 34th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with washing; understands dessert; makes excellent bread; best City reference. Address B. L., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESpectable girl, seamstress; can as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference; or as chamber-maid, first-class City reference. Call at No. 236 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is an excellent cook and laundress and a beautiful baker; good references; City or country. Call at No. 152 West 23d-st., rear, Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; understands milk and butter; would do coarse washing; best City references. Address G. G., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 418 West 49th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY A competent girl, in private family; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 240 West 52d-st., candy store.

COOK.—COMPETENT IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH cooking; all kinds soups, meats, bread, pastry, dessert; good City references; would assist in light family work. Call at No. 154 West 23d-st., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as plain cook; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., top floor.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; LIVED 15 YEARS in last place; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 213 West 18th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST in chamber work; good City reference. Call at No. 45 West 28th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in private family; best City references; no cards. Call at No. 234 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK IN PRIvate family; good City references. Call at No. 167 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A PRIVATE family, to assist with washing; references from last place. Call, for two day, at No. 581 6th-av., second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent plain cook, willing to assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 876 3d-av., ring bell No. 8.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL assist with washing and ironing; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 148 West 24th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A YOUNG WOMAN; good well recommended; by last employer. Call at No. 992 5th-av., ring bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 311 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCEllent cook and good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 35th-st., second door.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl to do house-work in a small family; City or country; City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman; understands all kinds family sewing; three years' City reference from last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for first-class laundress in private family, for two days, at No. 20 West 49th-st., present employer.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress, in private family; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 212 East 57th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILdren and do up-stairs work; no objection to go with a family to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; highly competent; references from last employers. Address No. 149 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 1,915 3d-av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, TO take charge of a baby and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 24th-st., top floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy girl as seamstress and assist with chambermaid or as maid on a lady; no objections to travel. Can be seen to-day at present employer's, No. 52 East 26th-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; OR sewing by out by day or week; a woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; also dress-making; can operate on the different machines. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; plain and fine ladies' and children's dresses and bore clothing; can operate; would go as housekeeper; don's object to the country. Address P. P., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; willing to assist in chamber work or growing children; four years in last place. Call at No. 350 West 33d-st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands dress-making and machines, well on fine work; can cut; chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 315 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A ROTHERLESS GIRL; 13 years old; a home where, by sewing for young girls dress, or errands; no wages at first. Apply to the Rev. George S. Baker, St. Luke's Hospital.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; UNdersteands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can take a man's place; best City references. Call at No. 338 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as fine-class laundress; will go out by day or week; can do any kind of house-cleaning. Call at No. 216 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, family and families' washing; 75 cents per dozen; best references; refers to last. Call on Miss Olsen, No. 323 East 35th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will take washing at her home; best references. Call at No. 201 West 13th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home; best references. Call at 355 West 56th-st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS; ladies', gents', or families' washing; good references. Mrs. Collins, No. 534 West 42d-st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS English man; four years' last City references; willing to go to the country. Address French, Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS BUTler; good references; City or country. Address G., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARRIED; one who understands his business in all its branches, and has the very best of City and country references from his former and present employers for many years. Call or address J. B. Brewster's, No. 292 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him two years; understands gardening, and can highly recommend him in every particular. Address W. E., Post Office Box No. 5,590 New-York City.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED BY FAMILY LEAVing for Europe; references for ability, honesty, and sobriety from steadies families; married; no family; capable of managing a first-class establishment, as references will show. Address THOMAS, No. 506 2d-av.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY HORSES THIS Winter I have a thoroughly competent Protestant single man whom I can highly recommend to any lady or gentleman. Apply to T. Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, No. 195 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A competent man; fully understands his business in all branches; best City references; five years in last place; employers can be seen. Address J. B., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman; young single man; good plain gardener and careful driver; understands the care of horses; can milk; temperate and obliging; good references. Address Frank, Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SINGLE; IS a good driver; understands all about the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good milker; two years' reference from last employer. Address G., Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant single man; is a good driver; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing to assist in the harness; is the place owners preferred; best references. Address A. G., Box No. 301 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) as coachman; City or country; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARrried man; understands his duty in all its branches; good references. Address, for three days, T. D., Orange Post Office, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN; JUST disengaged on account of family giving up horses; best City references; country preferred. Address R., No. 44 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECommend a trustworthy man who is a first-class groom. Address P. S., as private stable, 25 East 39th-st.

FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG FLORIST; SINGLE; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, hotbeds, &c., thoroughly; first-class references. Address Florist, Hunter's Point, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDENer; Scotch; married; has had charge of some of the finest places on the Hudson, where Ribbon-borders, conservatories, and rare ornamental plants and trees were made a specialty; very best of references. Address W., W., Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A THOROugh and most reliable Scotchman; is a thorough practical man in all branches connected with horticulture; 15 years' experience in the business; unexceptionable references. Address W. R., care of Cown & Co., No. 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS all his business, married; first-class references for over twenty years; understands greenhouse and outdoor cultivation; strawberry rose growers. Address Thomas, *office of L. A. Hemming, No. 79 Franklin-st.*, where can employ him to-day.

GARDENER.—BY FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; has a practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and entire management of gentleman's place; married; small family; best references. Address E. B., care W. Bailey Long, Esq., No. 50 Bleecker-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; no children; is capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's country place; can come well recommended by his last employers. Address M. R., No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands the business perfectly in all its branches; has small family; has unquestionable references from present and former employers; six years in last place. Address Gardener, Box No. 234 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PLAIN GARDENER; GOOD, competent man; excellent references; willing and obliging, and a useful man on gentleman's place; not afraid of work; good milker. Address T. E., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MIDDLEaged man who understands the care and management of a gentleman's place and all kinds of cattle and stock; not afraid of work. Address Gardener, Box No. 219 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man; married; understands his business in all its particular; best City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GARDENER.—COMPETENT TO GROW ROSES and cut flowers in a large commercial place; or would take a first-class private place. Address J. T., Flushing, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY SCOTCH GARDENER, MARrried; no family; understands his business; good gardener; not afraid of work; has highest City references. Call or address Gardener, 387, 3d-av., top floor.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; has filled one of the best places for a number of years; can give best references. Address J. F., seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (ONE child); understands his business; best references given. Address G., Box No. 234 Times Office.

GARDENER.—AS ASSISTANT GARDENER BY a young man, with four years' reference from last employer. Address G. R., Box No. 300 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN; IS an experienced florist and gardener, and is well recommended. Address S. Gittner, 156th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE; the husband to assist with washing; references; a private family; City or country; best City references. Address R. B., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER AND GENERAL IN-DOOR SERvant.—In private family, by single Protestant man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class references. Address G. C., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; by a capable, willing, and obliging young man, with good references. Address B., Box No. 293 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; very good City references. Address A. D., No. 162 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; private family preferred; City reference. Call or address No. 30 East 36th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED CASHIER FOR A proposed National Bank in a healthy and highly prosperous northern City. Applicant must be fully informed as competent and reliable. Address Box No. 4,198 Post Office.

WANTED.—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACturing and importing firm, a lad 16 or 17 years of age; $6 a week. Address, with references, H. B. E., Post Office Box No. 469.

WANTED.—COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must understand her business in all its branches; none other need apply; City references required. Call at No. 107 East 18th-st.

WANTED.—AN OFFICE BOY IN A MERCANTILE house, 16 to 17 years of age; one who resides with his parents. Address Box No. 3,087 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French nurse for a child 20 months; must know how to sew; City reference required. Address A. R., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT, MARrried, to read and pack seeds. Address Finishing, Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT AND EXPERT job compositor. Apply at No. 111 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—This Institution prepares young men for business absolutely. Its processes are unexcelled and its clientage unsurpassed. The course of instruction addresses itself to the learned and the unlearned, and embraces study and practice essential to the best attainments in life. The best time to enter is when the student is ready. Other things agreeable, the best time is NOW. For full particulars send for College Tell-tale, a bright, sprightly, gossipy little work, gratuitous, which should be in every family. H. B. PACKARD, President.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. STUDIO. GYMNASIUM. KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. 21 & 23 West 52d-st., bet. B'way & 5th-av. N. Y. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, music, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Ossing Sing, N. Y.; second half year begins Feb. 1. The Rev. C. D. MOE, Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its second half-year Feb. 4. Send for new catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., President.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE ACCUSED BANK PRESIDENT.

OPENING OF THE EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF EDWARD F. WILLIAMS.

The examination in the case of Edward F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, was commenced in the United States Court Building, on Montague-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Commissioner Allen. United States District Attorney Tenney appeared for the Government, and District Attorney Catlin and Sidney Williams, counsel to the Board of Health and brother of the accused, appeared for the latter. After reading the section of the Revised Statutes under which the complaint was brought, and announcing that the penalty in case of conviction was a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one year or more than ten years, or both, Mr. Tenney called George Rowland as the first witness for the prosecution. Mr. Rowland testified that he had received an obscene letter in Mr. Williams's handwriting in September, 1879; the letter was contained in a marked envelope which the witness had placed in Mr. Williams's desk; the letter, which is unfit for publication, was admitted in evidence under an objection from the prisoner's counsel, who claimed that it had not been proved that Mr. Williams deposited it in the mails, while the statute read "any person who shall deposit," &c. Jacob Brooks, Superintendent of the Greenpoint Post Office, testified that the letter had been stamped and had passed through the mails. On cross-examination the witness said he did not recollect whether Mr. Williams paid $250 for him at the time of the drafts. He had spoken to Mr. Williams many times after he received the obscene letter which he testified had been written by the accused. He had never thought it necessary to ask Mr. Williams whether he had written the letter or not.

By Mr. Catlin—How long after you marked the envelope did you carry it? A.—I think I carried the envelopes a week or 10 days.

Q.—How many did you have? A.—I had several.

Q.—Where did you get the envelopes? A.—I got them out of my desk in my office in Wall-street.

Q.—Who was present in Mr. Williams's office when you went in there? A.—Nobody but myself.

Q.—How long did you wait for the chance? A.—A week or 10 days.

Q.—How did you get in? A.—His youngest son let me take the key and go; he was tending the office.

Q.—Was he in the office? A.—No, in front of the office; he is a boy about 10 or 12 years old.

Q.—What did you tell him you wanted? A.—I don't recollect; either to write a note or brush my boots off.

Q.—Did you do either? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then you lied to him, did you? A.—You may call it so if you want to.

The witness further admitted that a great many people went in and out of the office, and that it could easily be entered from the outside, even when the door was locked. Rowland admitted that he had a loan at the bank of which the accused is President, and that he had been notified that if the taxes were not paid the loan would be called in. He also admitted having said that he had been insulted at the bank, and at Mr. Williams's house. An adjournment was taken until next Saturday morning before the cross-examination of the witness was concluded. District Attorney Catlin, during an argument on the admissibility of a question put by him as to whether the witness had ever written to the accused, announced the theory of the defense to be that Rowland himself had written the letters.

A NEW BATCH OF DOCTORS.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

There was one feature of interest to the general public, as well as to the medical profession, in the nineteenth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which took place in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. From its date certain requirements for graduation and an advanced standard of preliminary training will take effect, in obedience to the somewhat imperious demand for a higher standard of medical culture which has been pressed alike by the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and by medical journals throughout the country. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, President of the Faculty, acted as presiding officer yesterday, and pronounced the formula of conferring the degrees. The front seats on the stage were occupied by the members of the Faculty, among whom were Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Dr. William T. Lusk, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Dr. Janeway, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., Dr. Joseph W. Howe, Dr. J. Lewis Smith, and Dr. Erskine Mason. The remaining seats were occupied by physicians, mostly graduates. The feature of the occasion was the address to the graduates by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who discussed the relations and exigencies of the medical profession in the struggle of life upon which the young gentlemen before him were about to enter.

The valedictory was pronounced by William C. Stone, M. D., of the graduating class, which embraced 142 names.

Robert Aikman	Geo. L. Greenawalt	Wm. E. Payne
John T. Allen	Vincent Haight	Albert A. Piper
John W. Andrews	Loren Hall	J. A. Powelson
Edmund A. Arnold	William T. Harris	Cyrus A. Price
Henry S. Ballou	William Heylmun	R. I. Raymond
A. J. Banker	Francis M. Hicks	M. T. Reeder
John H. Banta	Fred. M. Higgins	R. G. Richmond
Manuel J. Barrios	John F. Higgins	W. E. Rinehart
Bernice B. Bart	Ora D. Holland	Jas. T. Robbins
Archibald C. Bass	H. S. Hutchinson	Jas. W. Robbins
John A. Baughman	Frank Jackman	Charles E. Rogers
Thomas M. Blythe	Sam'l M. Johnson	Frank B. Rose
H. P. Boardman	Chas. A. Johnstone	Edward Roth
Saml. J. Bradbury	Abram G. Keeney	J. W. Rudolph
Willis W. Bradley	Webb J. Kelly	John G. Schapps
Lebeus Bradshaw	Morris B. Koch	S. B. Scribner
Sanger M. Brown	Walter T. Lemon	Frank E. Searing
James C. Brownlee	John M. Lewis	B. T. Searle, Jr.
Francis F. Bryan	Charles H. Lieber	Gaillord B. Sharp
Ulick W. C. Burke	Wyatt I. Letcher	Wm. H. Sheldon
John T. Butler	Calvin E. Lightner	Abram L. Shorick
Chas. W. Carpenter	I. M. Lindenberger	Erwin L. Shores
Thomas F. Cawley	Allen McDonald	Philip S. Shorts
Charles G. Clarke	R. N. Mackey	William G. Smith
Thos. P. Coleman	Chas. M. Magee	Jere E. Stanton
Morey E. Collier	Wm. H. Mahler	Frank B. Steeves
George Corley	Donoso Mallano	Edward J. Stone
Theo. D. Conreen	W. K. McCardell	William C. Stone
Wm. H. Douglass	J. C. McClurkin	John L. Taylor
Francis J. Evans	Jas. T. McElroy	Squire F. Taylor
Richard A. Field	R. A. H. McKeen	T. F. Taylor, Jr.
Dan'l W. Finlayson	Jas. A. McKibbon	J. F. Terriberry
John J. Fisher	Milton McMurtry	S. G. Thompson
Sam'l G. Fitzgerald	W. F. McTammany	Lavega Tice
George S. Foote	George W. Miller	T. H. Van Dyke
Sidney A. Fox	F. D. Mitchell	G. T. Vaughan
Charles H. French	R. Mollenhauer	H. C. Wade
Emdon Fritz	Gustavo Morel	C. B. Warner
Wm. Fruitnight	Robt. M. Murphy	John F. Welch
José Fuenmayor	Harry Neafie	F. W. Werner
Joel W. Gee	A. E. Nichols	G. J. West, Jr.
Robert E. Giffin	Chas. B. Nisman	K. E. Westcott
James R. Gildea	John H. Norris	Cuthbert Wigg
William D. Gleasie	Thos. F. O'Grady	James W. Wilson
Eli G. Goodrich	Wm. J. Owsley	Earl L. Woods
George M. Gray	Wm. A. Palmer	Frank W. Wright
Leon A. Graybill	Allen Parker	Edwin R. Young
	F. E. Young	

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday in the Exchange Sales-room: 23 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, at 148; 7 shares Bank of America, $100 each, at 145; 8 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, at 137; 14 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, at 100¼; 7 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, at 150; 8 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, at 130½; 10 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, at 131⅛; 15 shares Little Miami Railroad Company, $50 each, at 118; 9 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each, at 161; 16 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 133; $105,000 City of New-Orleans 7 per cent. bonds, (liquidation of city currency,) due 1894, interest March and September; September, 1878, coupons on, $1,000 each, at 19¼; $25,000 Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1890, interest January and July, at 112½; $29,000 Jersey City Funded Debt 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, $1,000 each, at 100¼; 90 shares North River Bank, $30 each, at 100; 70 shares North River Bank, $30 each, at 100; 10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 131½; 10 shares Mechanics' Bank, of Brooklyn, $50 each, at 181; 200 shares Long Island Bank, $50 each, at 98¼; 75 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, at 157; 80 shares Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed 7 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, at 90½; $1,500 State of Indiana (Wabash and Erie Canal) 5 per cent. Special Canal stock at $14 the lot; $5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company 10 per cent. Land Mortgage Convertible bonds at $20 the lot; $10,000 New-Jersey Midland Railroad second mortgage certificates at 32.

TWENTY YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the 28th January two young ruffians seized a young girl of 17, named Alice Ward, living with her parents at First-avenue and Seventy-second-street, dragged her across a vacant lot, and outraged her. They then took her into a cellar, and kept her confined there for some time. The girl subsequently crawled home with great difficulty, and for weeks suffered from her injuries. One of her ruffianly assailants, a youth of 19, named Patrick Dugan, living on Seventy-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, was subsequently arrested, and identified. Dugan was tried in the General Sessions Court for his crime, and a jury found him guilty. Yesterday he was called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Russell. Judge Gildersleeve said the prisoner had committed a most atrocious crime, and deserved the heaviest penalty that could be imposed upon him. His Honor then sentenced Dugan to the full penalty—20 years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE LESLIE WILL CONTEST.

The contest over the will of the late Frank Leslie was to have been opened yesterday, before Surrogate Calvin, but owing to the counsel not being all ready it was adjourned conditionally. Mr. Townshend appeared for Alfred Leslie, ex-Judge Curtis for Henry, alias "Frank" Leslie, Jr., and Mr. T. C. Darlington for the proponent, Mrs. Miriam Florence Leslie. Mr. Townshend said he was not prepared to go on with the examination of witnesses, Mr. Darlington said that he did not desire to proceed, owing to the absence of ex-Judge Fullerton, the proponent's leading counsel, and ex-Judge Curtis said he was always ready to proceed, but did not desire to press the matter. The Surrogate said that unless some of the cases now on the calendar did not occupy all the time allotted to them this case could not be called again until September next. After examining the calendar, the court adjourned the trial provisionally until April 14. Ex-Judge Curtis suggested the propriety of taking steps to have a collector for the estate appointed, but the court said that unless it was by consent of the other side the court would not make any such order, the estate being in the hands of Trustees.

THE MURDER IN BOSTON.

DETECTIVE SLEVIN'S REPORT—LAVOIE AND HIS ASSOCIATE.

Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, at the request of Chief of Police Adams, of Boston, went to that city on Monday night for the purpose of identifying the remains of Edmund Lavoie, the burglar, returned to town yesterday, and reported that he had fully identified the remains. Slevin arrived in Boston early on Tuesday morning, and after a conference with Chief Adams, went to the Morgue with Inspector Harding. The physicians had just concluded the post-mortem examination when he arrived, and in making the autopsy had cut out the right jaw-bone; but the general cast of countenance was still so well preserved that the detective had no difficulty in recognizing the features as those of Lavoie, who was known to him by the soubriquet of "Frenchy." Slevin remembered that about a year and a half ago, "Frenchy" had been engaged in an altercation with Jeff Saunders, a colored desperado, in a saloon then kept by Henry Knubel, in Sixth-avenue, immediately opposite the Jefferson Market Police Court, and that during the fight Saunders had slashed his antagonist with a razor under the right arm, inflicting a very severe wound, which left a well-defined scar. At the time of the fracas Lavoie had been only a short time before discharged from Sing Sing Prison, where he had served a term of seven years for stealing from Tiffany's store. In the row with Saunders both "Frenchy" and Knubel were cut. Saunders was afterward arrested by Capt. Byrnes and Detective Slevin in a negro resort in York-street, and he was sent to Sing Sing for five years. On the under side of the right arm of the dead man Slevin found the scar left by Saunders's razor, and this settled the identity beyond a doubt. The dead thief was known to the Police in this City by the name of Marshall and the nickname of "Frenchy." He was what is known in Police parlance as a "pennyweight" thief, who made it a practice to enter jewelry stores under the pretext of intending to purchase, and while examining goods to take the opportunity of stealing whatever he could lay his hands on. He was not suspected by the detectives in this City of being a burglar or house-thief.

His associate in Boston, who is supposed to have killed him, is now known to be David Mooney, alias James H. Brady, who has the reputation of being a desperate bully and thief. He is originally from Hoboken, and Chief Donovan, of that city, has been looking for him for some time past. He was arrested in this City about three years and a half ago for robbing the rooms of guests in the Vandyke House, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, and his portrait in the Rogues' Gallery, at Police Head-quarters, was taken at that time. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years and a half. He served out his term, and since his release has been arrested several times, but always succeeded in escaping conviction. On the 26th of July last he, in company with a well-known thief known as "Big Ed" Lilly, hired a room at the residence of Dr. Lidell, No. 46 Washington-square. They only remained there two days and when they left took with them $570 in cash and other property valued at $400 belonging to the Doctor. They were both arrested by Detective Slevin, but were discharged by Justice Morgan for lack of evidence. The stolen property was not recovered. Lilly fell into the hands of the Police about a month later for stealing a roll of silk from a silk store in Broome-street, and he is now an inmate of Sing Sing Prison. Mooney was afterward arrested by Patrolman Handy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, as a suspicious character. He attempted to break away from the officer, but not succeeding, dealt him a violent blow in the face with the butt-end of a revolver, and the policeman was compelled to club him into submission. He was, when quite a youth, a member of the notorious "Tenth-avenue gang," and is, therefore, well known to many officers in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precincts.

Inspectors Harding and Gerraughty, of the Boston Police, were in this City searching for Mooney, who was suspected of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. Norman's house, in Boston, and several other robberies of a similar nature in the neighborhood, before the dead body of his accomplice was discovered, and they are now here, assisted in their search for the suspected murderer by Capt. Byrnes and Detective Slevin and several Central Office detectives. It is feared, however, that, as he had nine days' start, during which time the body of his dead comrade remained undiscovered in the Boston lodging-house, he has left the country.

Capt. Kealy, of the Detective Office, yesterday received from Boston circulars, of which the following is a copy:

Wanted, for robbing the residence of George H. Norman, No. 343 Beacon-street, on the night of the 11th inst., and for murdering his associate in crime—Edmund Lavoie—at No. 22 Florence-street, on the 12th inst., David Mooney, alias James H. Brady, alias John H. Hill, American, aged 28, 5 feet 3 inches high, 145 pounds weight, medium complexion, dark wavy hair, dark gray eyes, and dark brown mustache, which he may have shaved off since the murder. "N. E. S." the figure "13," and two dots in India ink on his left wrist. Police authorities will please arrest and telegraph immediately to SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Superintendent of Police.

BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1880.

A BRAVE POLICEMAN REWARDED.

CHECK FOR $1,000 FROM THE RIOT RELIEF FUND TRUSTEES TO SERGT. FANNING.

On the afternoon of the 12th of December last, Sergt. Michael Fanning, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was called to the office of the New-York Stamping Company, No. 311 Avenue A, to eject two men named James Murphy and Michael Conners, who were creating a disturbance there. He ordered them away and they went, but shortly afterward returned and renewed their riotous behavior, when the Sergeant was again called in. He then attempted to arrest the men, when Murphy shot him in the thigh and then in the arm. Wounded as he was, Fanning instantly grappled and threw his man, when, as he was holding him down, Conners kicked him violently in the face. The Sergeant straightened up, and with a single blow of his short club knocked Conners prostrate. By this time assistance arrived, and the prisoners were taken to the station-house, and the Sergeant was placed in the care of the Surgeons. The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have recognized the bravery displayed by Sergt. Fanning on this occasion, and the following communication has been sent by them to the Board of Police:

Stephen B. French, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners:

The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have considered the case of Sergt. Michael Fanning, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who on the 12th of December last was twice shot and brutally kicked while arresting two ruffians at the office of the New-York Stamping Company, No. 311 Avenue A.

The Trustees consider that the courage displayed by Sergt. Fanning on that occasion, and the serious injuries he received, fully entitle him to a recompense from the fund of which they are the custodians. Though twice shot in the struggle with the two men, and with one arm disabled, he grappled and threw one, and, after receiving a desperate kick in the face from his companion, knocked the ruffian insensible.

In recognition of his courage, and in partial recompense of the injuries he then received, the Trustees take pleasure in inclosing to you for presentation to Sergt. Fanning a check for $1,000. Respectfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
GEORGE JONES,
WILLIAM H. APPLETON, } Trustees.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS PURCHASED.

The second of the regular weekly purchases of bonds for the Sinking Fund took place at the Sub-Treasury, yesterday. Twenty firms and corporations offered $7,135,450 bonds, including $3,877,150 fives of 1881 at 103.62 to 103.87; $2,559,300 sixes of 1881 at 105.73 to 105.98, and $699,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.87½ to 103.99. The Secretary accepted $2,000,000 sixes, as follows:

Thomas Shoemaker—$5,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.66.
Hatch & Foote—$57,300 sixes of 1881 at 105.68.
R. Sweet & Co.—$57,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.87½; $100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.62½; $100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.68¾; $50,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.74.
Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$13,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.98.
I. & S. Wormser—$100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.67; $150,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.74.
Speyer & Co.—$90,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.73.
Fisk & Hatch—$100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.73.
Higgins & Co.—$11,000 sixes of 1880 at 103⅞; $39,000 sixes of 1881 at 105¾.
Vermilye & Co.—$45,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.96; $295,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.69; $240,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.72; $20,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.68.
First National Bank—$27,700 sixes of 1880 at 103.99; $500,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.62.
Total—$1,846,300 sixes of 1881, and $153,700 sixes of 1880.

A THIEF AT A PRAYER-MEETING.

Mr. Charles W. Sanders, of No. 53 West Thirty-sixth-street, an elderly gentleman, attended a prayer-meeting at No. 316 East Fifteenth-street Tuesday night. He set his handsome malacca cane in one corner of the room, preparatory to taking part in the devotional exercises. When he got ready to leave the house, his cane had disappeared. Among the persons who attended the meeting was William F. Fink, of Eldridge-street. He left the house before the close of the services, and, as he bore a suspicious appearance, Detective McNamara, of the Central Office, who happened to be in the neighborhood, kept his eye on him. As soon as Fink was out of sight of the house, he drew the cane from a leg of his trousers, and the officer arrested him. Mr. Sanders identified his cane, and the thief was held in $500 bail for trial by Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S WILL.

HOW HE DISPOSED OF HIS PROPERTY AND BUSINESS.

Yesterday morning the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth was filed with the Surrogate of Westchester County, at White Plains, but will not be proved till the 18th of March next, at Peekskill. The following is a synopsis of its contents: It first directs that all his just debts be paid; second, it bequeaths to Virginia Graham Brandreth, his widow, the homestead, all the household furniture, silverware, pictures, horses and carriages, and stock, excepting one pair of sorrel horses, with the wagon, which is daily engaged about the factory; also, his library, excepting the medical books; third, to the seven daughters, Helen Bacon, Beatrice Symonds, Catharine Green, Anna MacAlpine, Florence E. Gertrude, and Isabella Brandreth, he bequeaths the Brandreth House, at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, in this City, which is valued at $400,000; fourth, to his son, Charles Brandreth, he bequeaths a mortgage of $8000 which he held on his house at Sing Sing, and also all the property around it which is fenced in for garden purposes; fifth, to Frank Brandreth he gives the house he now occupies, with five acres of ground, near the family homestead, together with its surroundings; sixth, to Mary Dodson, of Fibshelf, Derbyshire, England, and to Sarah Post, of New Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, each, he bequeaths £10 per year, to be paid quarterly during their lives; seventh, the residue of the estate, his various trade-marks, &c., he bequeaths to his six sons, George A., Charles, Frank, Henry D., William, and Ralph, (except that Frank is to take no interest in the residue of the real estate,) all subject to the condition that they shall pay to the widow, out of the receipts from rents and profits of the residue of real estate and the business, the sum of $12,000 per annum, in equal monthly payments, for the term of her natural life; eighth, he appoints as the executors of his will, George A. Brandreth, Frank Brandreth, and his old friend Jeremiah Baker. The will was dated May 28, 1879. To this will there were added two codicils, the first dated May 31, 1879, and the other June 5, 1879. The first provides that after his death his children shall form a corporation, under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on his business of making pills and porous plasters, with a working capital of $100,000, the stock of such corporation to consist of 52 shares. To his widow he bequeaths 7 shares; to George A., 10; Charles, 5; William, 5; Frank, 12; Henry D., 5, and Ralph, 8. In case of the death of the widow, he directs that her 7 shares be divided among the daughters as follows: Beatrice Symonds, 1; Catharine Green, 1; Florence, 1; E. Gertrude, 1, and Isabella, 3. The second codicil provides that Charles Brandreth shall receive $50,000 in addition to the mortgage above mentioned, to be paid to him three years after the death of deceased, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually until the payment of the principal.

In regard to the 52 shares of the corporation provided for, he divides five fifty-seconds of his business between his two sons George A. and Ralph, two being given to the former and three to the latter. All the others are to receive one share of stock of the corporation for every fifty-second part of his estate and business devised to them in such parts, and he surrenders to such corporation for such stock all his estate, and in case his wife or children should decline to enter into such corporation, and receive such stock, he revokes the bequests made to those so refusing their fifty-second parts, and directs that they receive and be paid out of his estate $5,000 for each fifty-second part of estate so devised to them, and that the several fifty-second parts of estate devised to those who decline to enter into such corporation and receive stock for the same, be divided equally between the sons entering into the forming of such corporation. He authorizes his wife, to whom he devises seven fifty-seconds of his estate for life, to take stock for the same, the said stock to belong to her during her life, and then to be divided between the daughters to whom the seven fifty-second parts were to be divided in the first codicil. All specific legacies are to be paid before the division of the business and estate into the fifty-two parts as directed in the first codicil of his will. The witnesses to this will and codicils are Leander Fisher and James P. Howland, both of Sing Sing.

BURNING OF JUDGE GREEN'S HOUSE.

THE FINEST PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., DESTROYED.

The elegant mansion of ex-Judge Ashbel Green, at Tenafly, N. J., was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The origin of the conflagration is unknown. At 6:30, when the family arose from the dinner-table, the daughter of Judge Green found that her apartment, which was on the third floor, was in flames. She rushed down stairs and gave the alarm instantly. Tenafly has no fire apparatus, and the nearest engine is at Hackensack, six miles distant. The gardener and the coachman were called, and they, with the neighbors, did all they could to extinguish the fire. The upper floors, however, could not be reached on account of the dense smoke, and it soon became evident that there was no hope of saving the building. The efforts of the neighbors were then directed to securing the furniture and other valuable contents of the house, and in this they were partially successful. Judge Green's large library, which is one of the most valuable private collections of books in the country, and contains many rare volumes which it would have been impossible to duplicate, was saved entire. The greater number of the costly oil paintings which decorated the walls of the first floor were also secured, with a good part of the furniture of the lower floors, and all the silverware. Judge Green was in this City when the fire broke out, and, in response to a telegram, started for home on the 8:30 train of the Northern Road, arriving just in time to see the roof of his magnificent house fall in. The flames lighted up all the country round, and their reflection could be plainly seen miles away. At 10:30 nothing but blackened timbers remained of what had been the finest residence in Tenafly. The destruction had been rapid, and was complete. During the fire a great number of tramps and thieves gathered around the building, in the hope of plunder, and several attempts were made by them to carry off some of the goods which were saved. All their attempts failed, however; a guard was placed over the goods recovered, and finally, when the thieves grew too bold, the Englewood Protection Society took the matter in hand, and drove them from the premises. The estimated value of Judge Green's house was $55,000. The value of the furniture and other contents which were destroyed was about $15,000; so that the entire loss is not far from $70,000. On the house, Judge Green was insured in the German-American Company, of this City, for $10,000; in the Shawmut Company, of Boston, for $7,500; the Faneuil Hall Company, of Boston, for $5,000, and the Merchants' Company, of Providence, R. I., for $2,500. The household goods and furniture were also largely insured. Among other valuables destroyed by the fire, which cannot be replaced, was a large collection of important historical papers, records, and pamphlets which were gathered by Judge Green's grandfather, a former President of Princeton College. The house had been occupied by the family about 10 years, and was the handsomest private residence in Bergen County. Judge Green announces his intention to rebuild in the Spring.

CAPT. CAFFRY'S STRANGE PICTURE.

While Capt. Charles W. Caffry, of the First Precinct, was walking along Wall-street yesterday, he saw William Danbar standing on the curb holding a number of pieces of framed squares of glass. There was an oval ground on the centre of each piece of glass. Danbar, it is said, asked the Captain to blow on the glass, assuring him his likeness would appear in the oval space. The Captain blew his breath upon the glass, and slowly a picture appeared on the oval, and finally an ass's head filled up the ground surface. This was considered to be a capital joke on the Captain, but the Captain did not see it in that light. Displaying to the dismayed vendor of practical jokes his gold shield, the insulted Captain marched him off to the Tombs Court. Here Justice Kilbreth discharged Danbar with a reprimand.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows assembled again at their head-quarters, at Centre and Grand streets, yesterday morning, and were occupied nearly the entire day in finishing up the business of their annual meeting. Grand Patriarch George E. Craft was in the chair. The general reports of the various committees were received and approved, after which several amendments to the constitution were made. After transacting some further business, the Grand Encampment decided to have its next session in Brooklyn, and the annual meeting then adjourned. A number of the delegates left for their homes last evening, and others will go to-day. The total membership of the Grand Encampment in this State is 4,827.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A SHIP.

The German ship Humboldt sailed from this port for Bremen with a cargo of 3,537 barrels petroleum, on Nov. 17, and nothing has since been heard of her. Mr. Theodore Rüger, of No. 5 William-street, the New-York agent of the Humboldt, thinks that she must have been lost in one of the heavy gales which have been reported since she sailed. She was commanded by Capt. J. Cornelius, and carried a crew of 21 men. The Humboldt was built at St. John, New-Brunswick, in 1863, was 203 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She had double decks, and registered 1,280 tons.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Owing to the late arrivals from Europe of ocean steamers, the following changes in the departure of the mails from this port for Europe are announced by Postmaster James: The steam-ship Spain sailed yesterday, taking the European mails intended for the Bothnia. The steam-ship Bothnia sails to-day, taking the mails intended for the steam-ship Adriatic, which latter vessel sails on Saturday. The steam-ship Gellert will sail at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning instead of this afternoon, taking full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Austin Carr to William H. Payne, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. O. B. Potter has mortgaged the building at the corner of Beekman-street and Park-row, in which the World is printed, to Thomas P. G. Goddard, for $100,000.

Jay Gould will leave for Texas during the present week to be absent three weeks. He will make a tour of inspection of his recent acquisitions in the railroad line, and will look about for others.

Mr. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, yesterday reported to the Police the loss of a valuable chestnut spaniel dog answering to the name of "Driver," and having his owner's name and address on his collar.

The first lecture in the course for 1880, under the auspices of the Berean Bible College, will be delivered by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, in the church on Bedford-street, near Carmine, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Purim Association give a ball in the Academy of Music this evening. There will be tableaux preceding the dancing, representing Queen Esther, surrounded by the Muses, and accompanied by the Prince of Carnival and his court.

Stephen Schroeder, of No. 112 West Fifteenth-street; Henry C. Haldman, No. 130 Sixth-avenue, and Herman Meyer, No. 17 Grand-street, were held in $100 bail each, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Court, on the charge of selling adulterated milk.

Commissioner Fink has sent a circular to the managers of the fast freight lines instructing them that the circular of April 5, 1879, regarding distribution of tonnage, maintenance of rates, and paying commissions will be strictly enforced hereafter. This order applies to West-bound business.

The eleventh anniversary of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society will occur in the hall of the Academy of Medicine to-morrow evening, on which occasion an address will be delivered by Gen. James Grant Wilson, entitled "Commodore Isaac Hull, United States Navy, and the Frigate Constitution."

A lad of 16, giving his name as William Brewster, of Webster, Mass., applied for assistance to the Police yesterday, stating that he had run away from the training-ship Minnesota, but now wanted to go back. Justice Kilbreth became interested in the lad, and temporarily provided for him, meanwhile causing his friends to be informed of his whereabouts.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is making an effort to stop the begging done by "professionals" about Wall-street. Bridget Moran, a woman professional, with a bad Police record; Mary Walker, another of the same; Kate Degan, a 7-year-old girl, and Mary McCloskey, of the same age, were brought by officers of the society to the Tombs Police Court yesterday for begging, and held for further examination.

The annual meeting of the Quicksilver Mining Company was held yesterday in this City, and the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Abram B. Baylis, George W. Butts, James B. Banker, James D. Smith, Samuel W. Boocock, Edward Brandon, Charles Fries, B. Wall Ludlow Patten, David Mahany, and Thomas Slocomb. The Directors subsequently elected David Mahany, President; George W. Butts, Vice-President; A. B. Baylis, Treasurer, and M. M. Weed, Secretary.

The Government obtained a verdict of $7,000 in a suit brought by the United States against Carl Zang & Co., glassware importers. The case was tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Choate. The defendants some years ago imported a large quantity of glass, which went into bonded warehouse. They afterward withdrew a part, but never called for the remainder. In course of time the Government sold this to pay duties, but the sum realized fell short of the amount of duties payable. The suit was brought to recover the balance.

Before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions yesterday, the following liquor-dealers, indicted for violation of the Excise law, pleaded guilty: Carl Liem, No. 323 West Thirty-eighth-street, fined $30; Anna Slacks, No. 159 Christopher-street, fined $25; Michael Coughlan, Barrow and West Fourth, fined $10, and Lawrence Cadigan, No. 54 New-Chambers-street, fined $10. James Lynch, of No. 29 West Third-street, against whom several indictments had been found, stood trial on a charge of having sold liquor on Sunday. After a tedious trial, the jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Alfred Haerts was arrested at the matinée at Niblo's Garden yesterday afternoon by Detectives Dunn and Radford, of the Central Office. The arrest was made at the request of the Chief of Police of Kansas City, Mo., who stated in a dispatch that Haerts was charged with obtaining $6,000 on the forged check of Alexander J. Mead, of Kansas City. Haerts was taken to Police Head-quarters. A bottle of poison was found on the prisoner when he was searched before being locked in a cell. Haerts said he had intended to swallow the poison had an opportunity offered after his arrest.

BROOKLYN.

A moonlight parade of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen commanding, will take place this evening.

F. S. Massey yesterday turned over to the Trustees of the widows' and orphans' fund of the old Volunteer Fire Department a balance of $4,589 42 due by him since he occupied the position of Treasurer, now held by Mr. William Burrell. Massey also turned over securities amounting to $50,000. The Trustees claim that Massey owes over $5,000, and he promises that if an examination of the books proves the claim to be correct, he will pay it.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John Bender, the wealthy milkman, who left his house on Dec. 15, 1879, and whose body was found in the river at the foot of Gold-street, on the 12th inst., found that deceased came to his death by drowning, but whether accidentally or otherwise they could not determine. When he left home he had $250 in his possession. When found, his pantaloons pockets were turned inside out, and in his vest pocket he had but 11 cents.

LONG ISLAND.

Ex-Assemblyman William F. Pearse, of Long Island City, is lying dangerously ill, suffering from pneumonia. The attending physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery.

By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend Somarindyck, who died recently at Glen Cove, the St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Glen Cove receives $5,000; Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, $4,000, and the Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, $7,000. Mrs. Somarindyck in her will also bequeathed $3,000 for the endowment of a bed in the hospital, and $1,000 for the endowment of a bed in the Orphans' Home.

THE STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT.

MR. STEINWAY'S REPLY TO HIS MEN—THE STRIKES LIKELY TO SPREAD.

The great majority of Henry Hermann's striking cabinet-makers are still on strike. A few weakened yesterday and returned to work. Mr. Hermann is employing new men constantly, and among these are a number of workmen from Boston. The strikers met in the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday morning and listened to speeches urging them not to yield. It was announced that subscription lists for their benefit had been opened in various factories in this City and Williamsburg. It was also reported that in some instances employers themselves had promised to contribute, the supposed idea being to force Mr. Hermann to reduce his business. The latter spoke very bitterly of this yesterday, but intimated that he would have all his factories working to their full capacity soon. Mr. William Steinway called the strikers in his piano factory together yesterday and read the firm's reply to their demands. After reviewing the progress of the strike thus far, and showing how most of the demands for higher wages had been previously conceded, the reply went on to shew how foolish the present attitude of the men was, and it closed by stating that the firm could not allow itself to be dictated to in the manner the strikers adopted. In the afternoon the men receded to a certain extent, and sent word to Mr. Steinway that "the committee had made a mistake" in asking $10 a week for apprentices, as that had not been the intention of the strikers. They still stood out, however, for not less than $10 per week for every man employed, whether a green hand or not. The men met last evening in Turtle Bay Assembly Rooms, East Forty-fifth-street, and listened to a number of speeches, mostly in German, regarding the situation in general and the firm's answer in particular. The latter was not considered at all satisfactory. Two of the striking varnishers, it was announced, had gone back to work. They were named by one of the speakers, who denounced them as "traitors and dirty, low dogs who did their masters' dirty work," and the men hissed the "traitors" roundly. "Watch Committees" were appointed to keep the men posted as to what was going on at the factory, and a list of names was read of "scabs" who had gone to work for the firm since the strike, as well as of men who had applied for work by letter. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the varnishers and machinists should maintain their old demand, and that all hands shall remain on strike until Steinway & Sons conclude to give them 10 per cent. more wages.

The employes of Kranich & Bach, piano-makers, met last evening in Germania Hall, No. 200 Third-avenue, and arranged to form an organization for the purpose of demanding higher wages whenever the men think they can get it. The meeting was preliminary in character, and adjourned after some desultory talk, to meet again on Monday.

Under a call issued by the United Order of American Carpenters, a throng of carpenters and joiners met last evening in Clarendon Hall. The men were urged to join the order, and then resolutions were adopted reciting that the carpenters are determined to combine for united action to demand more pay for their labor; "publicly denouncing the action of the capitalists of Rockaway Beach" for "securing the far West and Canada for pauper labor to work at starvation wages," and expressing sympathy for men now on strike.

A large number of employers express their belief that the present agitation among artisans of all classes is due entirely to the pernicious teachings of Socialists and Socialistic newspapers. "If you should go into my shop and make a red-hot Socialistic speech, almost every one of the workmen would swing their hats and say 'Amen,'" said Mr. Frank Rhoner, whose cabinet-makers have successfully struck for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. "The men are deluded by the cry of a division of property, but the 'division' they want is not of their own property, but of yours and mine," he added. "Socialism is at the bottom of these strikes," said another large employer, "and the agitation is pushed along by such men as Schwab and small politicians who keep liquor saloons and make money out of strikers. Why, one lager-beer man gave $50 right away to the men who have struck at Hermann's factory, and has promised to give $25 a week while the strike lasts. Of course, he makes money by it. The men think he is a wonderfully generous man, and so they must get all their lager in his saloon."

A meeting of the Fresco-painters' Union with the House-painters' Union was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, for the purpose of effecting a more perfect organization. A number of addresses were made in both the English and the German languages, and resolutions were passed pledging the members of these unions to stand by each other in the event of a strike. On April 1 the house-painters will demand as a minimum $3 per day, and the fresco-painters will demand $3 50 per day. In case this advance in wages is not acceded to, it is understood there will be a general strike of the painters of both branches of trade. Weekly meetings will be held in the meantime for the purpose of organizing for the contest.

The 'longshoremen belonging to Union No. 2 held a meeting at St. James's Hall, corner of New Bowery and James-street, last evening. The men who refused to resume work when the reduction of 10 cents per hour was made by Mallory's, Ward's, and the Bristol Lines, expressed their determination to hold out. They think that as soon as business picks up a little the companies will be obliged to employ them at the old rates.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

CLOSE OF THE TERM—THE ATTENDANCE AND EXERCISES.

The annual evening-school term, under the supervision of the Board of Education, was brought to a close last evening, when interesting exercises were held in several of the schools. According to the reports sent to Superintendent Jasper, it appears that the average attendance during the last month was considerably less than that of the first month of the term. During the month ending Feb. 20, the average number of males who attended the schools was 2,073, and the average number of females, 2,069. As compared with the average attendance of the first month (4,034 males and 2,220 females,) the falling off was 1,961 males and 211 females. In the Evening High School there were an average of 75 students during the first month of the session, and 60 during the month ending Feb. 20. Large audiences attended the closing exercises last evening in the respective schools. Female Evening School No. 19, in East Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, entertained a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Principal Adaline E. B. Anderson, of Female Evening School No. 2, in Henry-street, expected that President Walker, of the Board of Education, would be present and speak at the closing of her school. That gentleman sent a letter, however, to the effect that a severe cold prevented him from attending. The girls entertained a large gathering of their friends with songs and recitations, after which prizes and certificates were distributed to the best pupils. Similar programmes were carried out in the Harlem Evening School, Female Evening School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street near Ninth-avenue, and in Evening School No. 38, in the Eighth Ward. The closing exercises of Evening School No. 32, in the Twentieth Ward, occurred on Tuesday evening. Gen. Alexander Shaler, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided, and Mr. William O. Bourne addressed the school. The Twenty-third Ward Evening School, on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street will be formally closed this evening. Dr. N. S. King, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will preside, and Mr. Richmond B. Elliott, the Principal, will conduct the exercises.

THE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Chess Association of the United States was held last night at the scene of the late chess tournament, over O'Connor's billiard rooms, in Union-square. The meeting was called for the twofold purpose of inquiring into alleged crooked practice on the part of two members of the association—Messrs. Grundy and Ware—at the recent chess tourney in this City, and for electing Vice-Presidents of the association. It appeared from a statement read by the Secretary that Ware openly admitted having sold a game to Grundy in the late tourney for the consideration of $20. And Grundy, in a subsequent conversation with the Secretary, admitted the fact. Col. J. R. Fellows, President of the association, said that such confessions were not only disgraceful to the men that made them, but to any association that would recognize these men as members. It was finally agreed that a committee of three should communicate with Messrs. Grundy and Ware, and hear what defense, if any, they had to offer. It was further agreed that the constitution of the association should be amended so as to admit a Vice-President for every State in the Union, instead of 13 Vice-Presidents, as originally intended. The meeting then adjourned to the 6th of March.

THE WALL-STREET MONUMENT.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed at the recent Chamber of Commerce meeting to arrange for the erection of a monument to commemorate the taking of the oath of office by Washington as first President of the United States, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, and elected Mr. Royal Phelps Chairman, and Mr. B. G. Arnold Secretary. The question of a location for the proposed monument was discussed. There was considerable opposition to the proposed site at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the old Federal Building in which the oath was administered stood, mainly on account of the crowded condition of the two thoroughfares at that point; but it was finally conceded that the Sub-Treasury Building would be the most appropriate spot that could be selected, and the following sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Government authorities in regard to obtaining the necessary permission to use a portion of the front of that edifice: Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, Elliot C. Cowdin, B. G. Arnold, M. K. Jesup, and Henry F. Spaulding. These gentlemen are to meet on Monday next at 3 P. M., to take the matter into consideration.

PHYSICIANS FIND THAT
When their prescriptions have been prepared at Bixen's, No. 353 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., the medicines always have the desired effect.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, for Savannah.—Miss F. Clark, Miss J. Clark, Mrs. W. S. Meeker and son, Dr. G. Mourraille, Mrs. Mourraille and child, R. B. Bolton, the Rev. J. F. Richmond, F. Morris, H. B. Markston, W. A. Williams and son, the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mrs. L. C. Hopkins, Mrs. M. W. Hall, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. J. B. Flagg, N. D. Flounce, E. O. Goodrich, C. Fenstock, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Fenstock, George W. Du Bois, Miss L. Du Bois, Miss M. Mourraille, Miss J. Mourraille, A. F. Holbrook, J. W. C. Poore, Mrs. K. K. Anderson, W. A. Griffis, J. Flagg, Mrs. F. Wisson, Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn, J. F. Evans, B. Aitken, H. F. Hatch, W. J. Voorhees, Miss J. Bovins, J. R. Howard.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—W. Butler, A. B. Shaw, H. B. Goode, T. R. Barton, A. Barton, Mrs. Trail and three children, Clifton Parkinson, F. C. Blenley, W. H. Harrison, William Thompson, C. Anderson, R. Dawlin, Mrs. Tupper, A. Tupper, Charles Tupper, William Tupper, Mrs. A. Hunt, William H. Woodforde, Mrs. Hengill, Mrs. Morris, R. A. Kensley, John Hindrie, C. J. Douglass, W. F. Rushfield.

In steam-ship Gellert, for Hamburg.—Ignacio Marques Farguell, R. Schneider, Mrs. Marie Dubois, Herman Reichardt, Otto Hoffman, Charles Willsey.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—John Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, R. H. Ross, G. Morrison, Mrs. MacNeffe, Miss MacNeffe, Samuel Alexander, William G. Bence, David Doughty, John Denison, John Fenwick, William Gallelly, David Hendry, Andrew McK. Sering, Jane Kerr, Mrs. Morrison, Arthur F. Muston, Mary McLaughlin, Mrs. McKenzie, Alexander Penny, James Shaw, Hannah Shaw, James Watson, Mrs. Watson and four children, George Mitchell, J. G. Edmonds, Eliza N. Booth, P. Eaton, Mr. Frolich, Job Coates, John Gallelly, Grace Walker, John Conaghan, John Logue, Mrs. Logue and two children, Philip Munday, Bridget Munday, William Eccles, James P. Gallagher, Joseph Gallagher, Robert L. Hunter, Charles Mallory, Gilbert Munday.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown and family, Miss F. Midwood, Miss Ada Brown, Miss Eliza Brentham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewicey and child, Miss J. M. Barry, Arthur Pooley, Mrs. Stewart, T. W. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton and family, Mrs. A. A. Grant and child, A. Todd and son, Mr. O'Connell, Miss Casserly, Charles Walker, A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rushby and child, W. H. Gumm, J. G. Madden, Mrs. M. Barnum, P. Murphy, Ah Sin, Thomas Anderson, Thomas Sanderson, John Gates, John Harnett, Mrs. E. Bouillet, Miss Eugene Bouillet, Ernest Bouillet, Miss Rose Bouillet, Robert Lane, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. O'Donoghue, William Bawden, W. Flynn, Mrs. Kate O'Connor, Louis J. Bridge, Charles Hirsch, John Baird.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—F. W. Hartley, R. E. Burton, Snedrack Fennell, Mr. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. James McGowan, Miss Maggie Hiles, George Smythe, Miss Black, Miss M. Roddick, James Shine, L. B. Lacey, Mrs. Oldman and child, E. G. Straiddis, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell.

In steam-ship Erin, from London.—Mrs. Halloway, Dr. A. M. Dunson, Robert Feezell, James Riley, Francis G. Chesney, Mrs. S. F. Frenon, C. Sulley, F. E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. V. Del Buono and four children, Joseph Walters, Adolph Wise, J. S. Stanhope.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Dr. E. Van De Warker, J. C. Mueller, R. Walker, S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, T. W. Durston, P. J. Levin, Mrs. Levin, L. Jones, R. Dickinson.

In steam-ship City of Austin, from Nassau.—John H. Cubberly, Edward Newell, R. J. Acker, Capt. John Gager, James Sheridan, Henry C. Stack, Paul Marschutz, Paul Boelles, William H. Ottoney, James O'Brien, Henry Harris.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:38 | Sun sets.....5:47 | Moon sets....6:41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:54 | Gov. Island...[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rheola, (Br.,) Horlor, Cardiff, George F. Bulley; George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Pomona, (Br.,) Mahlman, Montego Bay, G. Wessels; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge.

Barks Duke of Richmond, (Br.,) Fairweather, Montevideo, John Norton & Sons; Sundemanden, (Norw.,) Hansen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nebo, (Norw.,) Johanssen, Bilbao, Funch, Edye & Co.; Clifton, (Br.,) Wells, Adelaide, E. R. Stevenson; Passepartout, (Norw.,) Neumann, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Labrador, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Ferguson, Kingston Jan. 28, Greytown Feb. 4, Savanilla 11th, Carthagena 12th, and Aspinwall 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Fleurs Castle, (Br.,) Kidder, Shanghai Dec. 19, Amoy 26th, Hong Kong 28th, Singapore Jan. 5, Suez 24th, Port Said 26th, and Gibraltar Feb. 4, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Hines, Philadelphia Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Orest, (Br.,) Dalling, Newcastle Jan. 27, via Philadelphia Feb. 24, in ballast to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Halphers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Cochrane, London Jan. 21, and Queenstown Feb. 8, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, London Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Montana, (Br.,) Gadd, Liverpool Feb. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bailey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Franconia, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Nassau Feb. 17, Fernandina 20th, Brunswick, Ga., 21st, and Port Royal 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Lessing, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg Feb. 11, and Havre 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Rogers, Liverpool Feb. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Land, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Maria Theresa, (Ital.,) Cantanzaro, Trapani 50 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 19 ds., with coffee and hides to D. A. De Lima & Co.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Castellano, Almeria 38 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to James Henry.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, S.; cloudy; at City Island, moderate, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Spain, for Liverpool; Rheola, for Cardiff; City of Columbus, for Savannah; George W. Clyde, for Charleston; Richmond, for Norfolk; ship Mary Fraser, for London; barks Valuta, for Dublin; Europa, for Barbados; brig Thomas Turull, for Arroyo.

SPOKEN.

Feb. 5, lat. 35 57 N., lon. 66 12 W., bark Union, of London, bound south.

Feb. 4, lat. 24 20, lon. 35 10, bark Antonio la Nasca, (Ital.,) from Palermo for New-Orleans, with passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Leviathan, (Norw.,) Torgesen, from Caen, which arr. 24th and anchored at Sandy Hook, came up this A. M.

Bark Norway, (Norw.,) Mortensen, from Bordeaux, which arr. 24th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up this P. M.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sld. 22d inst., Competitor; 23d inst., Betty, Charlie Hickman, Eos, Edward, Otago, Prudhoe, Genitori, Bessie Crosby, Hiperion, Onni, Cornelius, latter for New-York; Rosa Chichisola; 24th inst., Bertino, last two for Philadelphia; Daphne, for Baltimore; Carmel, Capt. Donald; Sudrogn, Ranatto Padre, Zefiro; 25th inst., New World.

Arr. 19th inst., Medea; 21st inst., Giacomo Mortola, Johann Kepler, Saphir; 22d inst., Angelo Felippone, Broderfolket, Kildonan, Prima Donna, Capt. Tomessen; Remaldo, Ventura, Capt. Giberman; Calliope; 23d inst., Kismark, Pegli; 24th inst., Elisa, Maria M., Portland Lloyds, Victoria, Casa Brixio; L. S. Gilchrist, City of Vienna, Cormorant, New Era, Dunnottar Castle, latter lost boats; Talesnoch, latter at Cowes short of provisions; Sabrina, latter lost sails and sustained sundry damage; Italia, latter at Folkestone; 25th inst., Antoinette, off Dungeness; Fortuna, General Shepley, Prince Eugene.

The steam-ship Braemar Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New-York Feb. 8, has arr. here.

The steam-ship R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Baltimore Feb. 2, for Corfu, arr. at Gibraltar on Feb. 19.

The steam-ship Mangerton, (Br.,) Capt. Hesseson, from New-Orleans Jan. 15, via Plymouth Feb. 7, arr. at Reval on the 19th.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The steam-ship Orator, (Br.,) Capt. Corbishley, from New-Orleans Feb. 5, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. Grundy, from Boston Feb. 14, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Lake Winnipeg, (Br.,) Capt. Bernson, from Portland Feb. 13, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Feb. 25.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Dorian, Capt. McDonald, from Boston Feb. 7, has arr. here, on her way to Glasgow.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Devonia, Capt. Young, from New-York Feb. 14, arr. here to-day, on her way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Parsell, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day at 4:30 P. M.

Swallowing
POISON

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in ears, Deafness, Crackling sensation in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous, and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the furthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure, Catarrh at any stage.

TESTIMONY, not from remote localities, but from well-known persons, whose towns, streets, and houses are given, and who may be easily conferred with.

Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn: "Radically cured of several years' Catarrh."

Chas. S. Stanhope, 21 John-st., Newport, R. I.: "Could not hear church bells ring." "Can now hear ordinary conversation."

Mrs. Susan B. Leighton, New-Market, N. H.: "An inch and a half polypus removed from the nose."

S. Benedict, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (member of family) cured of Chronic Catarrh.

E. H. Brown, 339 Canal-st., N. Y., cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.

J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (member of family) cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. Jacob Swartz, Jr., 200 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 19 years, Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. Thorn, 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and son,) cured of Catarrh.

A. McKinney, R. R. President, 32 Broad-st., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

W. D. Woods, 687 Broadway, N. Y., cured of Chronic Catarrh.

G. L. Bacon, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 years' Catarrh.

Rev. Geo. A. Rees, 189 Jay-st., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

Rev. Chas. J. Jones, New-Brighton, S. I.: "Worth ten times the cost."

Rev. Alex. Frets, N. Y.: "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. Newman, No. 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cured of four years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Other articles may RELIEVE, this CURES, whether the case be of ONE WEEK or of TWENTY YEARS' standing. It is not only EFFECTIVE, but CHEAP, for one package is generally sufficient. WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE is sold by Druggists, or DELIVERED by his agents, Messrs. D. B. DEWEY & CO., NO. 46 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, at $1 50. Dr. W.'s Treatise on Catarrh is mailed FREE.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1879..............$46,225,183 44

RECEIVED IN 1879.

For premiums..............$5,750,441 67
For interest and rents... 3,203,848 99
8,954,290 66
$55,179,473 10

DISBURSED IN 1879.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS.
For claims by death and matured endowments...$3,745,365 54
Surplus returned to policy-holders.. 1,885,264 97
Lapsed and surrendered policies.. 1,506,455 88
Total to policy-holders.$7,136,986 39
EXPENSES.
Commissions to Agents.. $308,145 59
Salaries of officers, clerks, and all others employed on salary 97,574 39
Medical examiners' fees..... 12,844 25
Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, exchange, &c...... 164,948 32
Profit and loss. 2,495 50
$585,708 45
Taxes..................... 340,533 89
$8,063,228 73

Balance net assets, Dec. 31, 1879.......$47,116,244 37

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien..........$32,217,408 37
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds............ 27,958 28
Premium notes on Policies in force...... 4,109,717 91
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company.................. 11,089,473 47
Cost of United States Registered Bonds. 4,030,688 14
Cost of State Bonds.................. 612,990 00
Cost of City Bonds.................. 2,326,450 00
Cost of other Bonds.................. 500,000 00
Cost of Bank Stock.................. 91,833 00
Cost of Railroad Stock.................. 26,000 00
Cash in bank at interest.................. 1,418,332 02
Balance due from agents, secured........ 52,382 71
Bills receivable and Judgment............ 15,806 46
$47,116,244 37

ADD.
Interest due and accrued.............. $1,453,458 52
Rents accrued......... 16,779 05
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost. 165,982 86
Net premiums in course of collection........ None.
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums.............. 39,839 68
$1,676,090 11

Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1879.........$48,792,334 48

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest..............$44,074,325 00
All other liabilities.... 1,277,257 06
$45,351,582 06

Surplus by Connecticut Standard......$3,440,752 42
Surplus by New-York Standard, about.. 6,500,000 00

Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1879.............. 6.54 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1879, 64,504 insuring..........................$164,585,196 00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, Assistant Secretary.
PHILIP S. MILLER,
Gen'l Agent for N. Y. City, Long Island, and New-Jersey, No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE
UPHOLSTERY
AND
WALL PAPERS.

PARTIES ABOUT FURNISHING ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK, SUITABLE FOR HOUSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND SIZE. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

B. L. Solomon's Sons
29 Union Square, N. Y.
Cor 16th St.
Factory, - - 211 & 213 Wooster Street.

OFFICES
HEATED BY STEAM
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
TO BE LET
ON
FAVORABLE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES.
TIMES OFFICE.